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A COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR THE PREDICTION OF SOLID
PROPELLANT ROCKET MOTOR PERFORMANCE. VOLUME II:

D. E. Coats, et al

Ultrasystems, Incorporated

Prepared for:

Air Force Rocket Propulsion Laboratory

July 1975

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A COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR THE PREDICTION OF SOLID PROPELLANT
ROCKET MOTOR PERFORMANCE, VOL. III

FINAL REPORT

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JULY 1975

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FOREWORD

This report was submitted by Ultrasystems, Inc., Environmental and Applied Sciences Division, 2400 Michelson Drive, Irvine, California 92664, under Contract No. F04611-73-C-0038, Job Order No. 305909LZ with the Air Force Rocket Propulsion Laboratory, Edwards, CA 93523.

This report consists of three volumes. Volume I describes a computer program for the prediction of Solid Propellant Rocket Motor Performance. The computer program described herein will be referred to as the SPP program, and describes the engineering analysis which was used in developing this computer program and the results obtained to date.

Volume II of this report is a programming document of the computer program which was developed under this contract. It includes a subroutine-by-subroutine description of all of the elements of the SPP program.

Volume III of this report is a Program User's Manual which describes the input necessary to execute the SPP computer program and the information required to interpret the output. A sample case is also included.

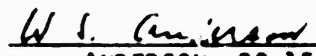
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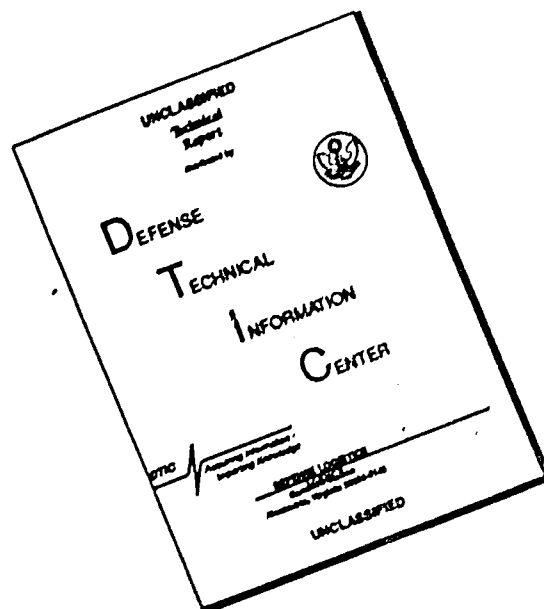
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computed as a series of independent efficiencies. The program currently treats the following losses: two-dimensional/two-phase (coupled), nozzle erosion, kinetics, boundary layer, combustion efficiency, submergence. The program predicts average delivered performance, as well as mass flow, pressure, thrust, impulse, and specific impulse as functions of time and trajectory.

In order to assess the validity of the SPP program, calculated results were compared to firing data for four different types of motors. While conclusive statements regarding the accuracy and range of validity of the SPP program cannot be made until additional verification efforts are conducted, the results of these four test cases were encouraging. These calculations also served to demonstrate the desirability of eliminating some of the present limitations of the program.

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PREFACE

This is Volume III of a three-part manual which describes a computer program for the prediction of Solid Propellant Rocket Motor Performance. The computer program described herein will be referred to as the SPP program.

Volume I of this report describes the engineering analysis which was used in developing this computer program.

Volume II of this report is a programming document of the computer program which was developed under this contract. It includes a subroutine-by-subroutine description of all of the elements of the SPP program.

Volume III of this report is a Program User's Manual which describes the input necessary to execute the SPP computer program and the information required to interpret the output. A sample case is also included.

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1. METHOD OF APPROACH

The goal of the present effort was to develop a computerized analysis technique that could predict delivered specific impulse to within $\pm 2\%$, and delivered thrust coefficient and total impulse to within $\pm 5\%$. The method of approach used in the development of the Solid Rocket Performance Program (SPP) stressed modularity and flexibility. The program was designed so that the various elements which comprise the total performance prediction methodology could be utilized as an integrated set, individually, or in any user determined combination. In most cases both analytical and empirical methods have been incorporated into the program to account for the phenomena which causes motor performance to deviate from a specified "ideal." The user, depending on his needs, can select either method. The option is phenomena oriented, so some effects may be treated empirically (simple, short computation time) while others can be evaluated analytically (more calculation time, greater accuracy and generality).

The program has been structured in a modular fashion to allow future improvements and modifications to be easily incorporated. The program modules (with the exception of the master control module) are pre-existing computer programs which have been adapted for the present purpose. The following pre-existing programs were used as the basis for the SPP program:

- One Dimensional Equilibrium Program (ODE)⁽¹⁾
- One Dimensional Kinetics Program (ODK)⁽²⁾
- Two Dimensional Two Phase Program (TD2P)⁽³⁾
- Turbulent Boundary Layer Program (TBL)⁽⁴⁾
- Three Dimensional Grain Design Program (64101)⁽⁵⁾
- Motor Ballistics Program (637)⁽⁶⁾

These programs have been combined with a control module which permits them to be run together automatically. The extensive use of internal communication between modules has just about eliminated the need for redundant inputs by the user.

The next two subsections will define the "losses" which have been considered and the manner in which delivered performance is calculated. The balance of the section briefly describes the various modules, what they do, how they do it, and their inter-relationships.

1.1 Terminology and Definition of Losses

The basic method of approach used in the development of the SPP computer program is to calculate the maximum or ideal 'theoretical' performance of a rocket motor and to subtract from that maximum performance the individual losses or deviations from the "theoretical" performance which are known to occur in a real rocket motor. This method of approach is neither new to the field of rocket performance prediction or engineering analysis in general. It is, however, founded on our understanding of the basic physical processes involved in a real rocket motor and the interrelation of these processes with each other.

The basic assumption involved in this type of approach is that certain "losses" can be treated as essentially independent from the other losses which occur in the rocket motor. As noted in Section 1.2, all of the losses should not be treated independently. There are some interactions strong enough to warrant consideration. With these exceptions in mind, the concept of treating the losses independently appears to be valid, considering the success of this approach and others of a similar nature.

The term "loss" as used here is really a misnomer, since it is used to describe a known physical mechanism or phenomena which causes the performance of a "real" solid rocket motor to be less than the so-called "theoretical" performance. In the same sense the terminology "theoretical," or "ideal," is also a misnomer, because the whole methodology incorporated herein is based on our theoretical understanding of the processes which are present in real rocket motors. However, this terminology has gained wide spread acceptance in the engineering community and will be used in this report.

In order to further define the terminology used here the following definitions will be used:

- Performance - unless otherwise specified, performance will be in terms of specific impulse, I_{sp} , delivered to a vacuum.
- Theoretical I_{sp} - the maximum possible I_{sp} which can be delivered at the initial area ratio by a propellant at a given chamber pressure and total enthalpy. Referred to as $I_{sp_{th}}$.
- Loss - the decrement from the theoretical I_{sp} which can be attributed to a physical phenomena not included in the calculation of $I_{sp_{th}}$.

● Two phase flow loss	-	the decrement in performance due to finite velocity and temperature differences between the gas and condensed phase.
● Two dimensional or divergence loss	-	the decrement in performance which is due to the momentum of the rocket exhaust not being totally aligned with the axis of the motor.
● Finite Rate Kinetics loss	-	the decrement in performance which is due to incomplete transfer of latent heat to sensible heat caused by the finite time required for gas phase chemical reactions to occur.
● Boundary Layer Loss	-	the decrement in performance due to viscous forces adjacent to the nozzle wall and heat transfer to the nozzle wall.
● Combustion Efficiency	-	as used here, the term combustion efficiency will refer only to the degradation of I_{sp} due to a departure of chamber total temperature from the theoretically calculated total temperature.
● Submergence Loss	-	the decrement in performance due to propellant grain extending past the nozzle inlet.
● Erosion Loss	-	the decrement in performance due to the erosion of the nozzle throat. This loss encompasses both area ratio effects (considered only in the TD2P module) and throat roughness effects (not considered in the present analysis)
● Delivered Performance	-	the calculated performance of the rocket motor which includes all of the losses considered herein.

With our terminology now defined, we can now describe the rational and methods used by the SPP computer program to calculate the delivered performance of a solid rocket motor.

1.1.1 Calculation of Delivered Performance

Within the framework already discussed (i.e., separation of individual losses), there are three basic methods which can be used to calculate delivered I_{sp} . The first method is to calculate discrete decrements in performance, ΔI_{sp} , and to subtract these losses from the theoretical specific impulse, $I_{sp_{th}}$. That is

$$I_{sp_D} = I_{sp_{th}} - \sum \Delta I_{sp_{loss}} \quad (1-1)$$

The second method is to calculate a series of efficiencies, η 's, to be applied multiplicatively, i.e.

$$I_{spD} = I_{spth} \prod \eta_{loss} \quad (1-2)$$

Both of the above methods are the same through first order, thus, if the losses are small they yield the same result.

The third method was selected by the JANNAF Committee on Performance Standardization for liquid rocket engines and is a combination of the first two methods. That is, all of the losses except the boundary layer loss are treated as efficiencies while the boundary layer loss is treated as a decrement. Hence,

$$I_{spD} = I_{spth} \prod \eta_{loss} - \Delta I_{spBL} \quad (1-3)$$

This latter method of approach was selected for incorporation in the SPP code for two reasons. The first reason being that there was no compelling reason to deviate from what has been established as a "standardized" method in the industry, and secondly, that any other combination of the above methods yields substantially the same end result.

The main problem associated with the separation technique is, of course, the selection of a base or reference value of performance to compare against the model which incorporates the loss. Ideally, this reference calculation should be made by the same computer code which is selected to make the loss calculation since this would minimize deviations due to numerical techniques, truncation and roundoff errors. However, as is generally the case, such an approach is not practical. For example, both the equations for the two γ flow and chemical kinetics losses become "stiff" in the equilibrium limit result in unacceptably long and difficult calculational procedures. Even if sophisticated numerical techniques are used to calculate the "near" equilibrium case, extrapolation to the full equilibrium solution introduces errors which negate any advantage gained by using the same computer code. Hence, the following criteria was adopted in calculating the reference performance for each of the losses (except the boundary layer loss which is calculated directly).

The reference method should be the most exact method of calculation available. The conceptual differences between the reference and loss models should include only those mechanisms which cause the loss.

**TABLE I-1 INTERACTION OF PHYSICAL PHENOMENA WITH
PERFORMANCE LOSS CALCULATIONS**

PERFORMANCE LOSSES PHENOMENA	Divergence Loss	Boundary Layer Loss	Kinetic Losses	Two-Phase Flow Losses	Combustion Inefficiency Loss
Non One-Dimensional Flow		1	2	2	3
Viscous And Heat Transfer	3		3	2	3
Finite Rate Chemistry	3	2		3	3
Multiphase Flow	1	2	2		3
Incomplete Combustion	3	2	2	3	

Legend:

1. Primary Importance (could be $> 0.2\%$ effect on i_{sp})
2. Secondary Importance (probably $< 0.2\%$ effect on i_{sp})
3. Generally Not important

Table 1-1 (from Ref. 9), shows the interaction of the physical phenomena considered here with each of the performance losses. The table should be read down and then to the left. For example, the main interaction between the divergence loss and the various physical phenomena is that associated with multi-phased flow, while the boundary layer loss is chiefly affected by the nature of the specified boundary layer edge conditions, (i.e., from a one or two-dimensional flow field calculation). Table 1-2 is a condensation of Table 1-1, and indicates only those cross coupling effects that were deemed strong enough to warrant consideration.

Table 1-2 Cross Coupling of Performance Losses

Loss Mechanism	Cross Coupling
Finite Rate Chemistry (Kinetics)	none
Divergence Loss	Two Phase Flow
Two Phase Flow	none
Boundary Layer Loss	Non One-Dimensional Flow
Combustion Efficiency Loss	none

Table 1-2 shows that while the kinetics, two phase flow and combustion efficiency losses can be treated independently, the divergence and boundary layer losses are coupled to non-one-dimensional and two phase flow phenomena, respectively. Hence, it was decided that the best course of action to take in the SPP code was to couple the two phase flow and divergence losses together and to use the results of that calculation to obtain the edge conditions for the boundary layer calculation.

With the above in mind, the following sub-sections describe the basic modules and assumptions used in the SPP code.

1.2 Master Control Module (MC)

The master control module (MC) controls the execution of the SPP computer code. The MC module selects, via user input, which of the five basic calculation modules (ODE, BAL, ODK, TD2P, and TBL) are to be executed, and whether calculated, input, or empirical, losses are to be selected for the calculation of delivered specific impulse, thrust, and total impulse.

This module handles or specifies all of the linkage communications between modules. The MC module selects which parameters (either calculated or input) are transmitted from one module to another and tries to determine the best overall delivered performance consistent with the input to the SPP computer program.

Figure 1-1 shows the basic input and output of the MC module, while Table 1-3 shows the variables used to calculate delivered thrust, I_{sp} , and total impulse and indicates the module in which each is calculated.

Table 1-3 Variables Used for Performance Prediction by the MC Module

Module	Variable
ODE/One Dimensional Equilibrium	$I_{sp_{th}}, I_{sp_{REQ}}, \epsilon$
BAL/Grain Design and Ballistics	$I_c, m, r^*, L^*, \eta_{c*}$ as functions of t
ODK/One Dimensional Kinetics loss	$I_{sp_{KIN}}, \epsilon$
TD2P/Two Dimensional Two Phase flow loss	$I_{sp_{TD2P}}, \eta_{TD2P}$ as functions of ϵ_j and C_D
TBL/Turbulent Boundary Layer loss	$\Delta I_{sp_{TBL}}$

The vacuum delivered specific impulse is calculated as in equation 1-3 and is written in full here.

$$I_{sp_D} = I_{sp_{th}} \eta_{KIN} \cdot \eta_{TD2P} \cdot \eta_{CE} \cdot \eta_{SUB} - \Delta I_{sp_{TBL}} \quad (1-4)$$

The theoretical specific impulse, $I_{sp_{th}}$, is based on the initial nozzle exit area ratio. If a motor experiences throat erosion during the course of a firing the nozzle exit area ratio, and hence, the specific impulse, varies with time. This gives rise to an additional loss mechanism; one which was only mentioned but not discussed in Section 1.1. The performance decrement associated with this phenomena is usually called the erosion loss. While this loss can be estimated based on one-dimensional calculations, it was felt that a two-dimensional estimate of this effect would be superior. Thus, for eroding nozzles, η_{TD2P} in equation (1-4) is modified as follows:

$$\eta_{TD2P} = \bar{\eta}_{TD2P} \frac{I_{sp_{TD2P}}(\bar{\epsilon})}{I_{sp_{TD2P}}(\epsilon_i)} \quad (1-5)$$

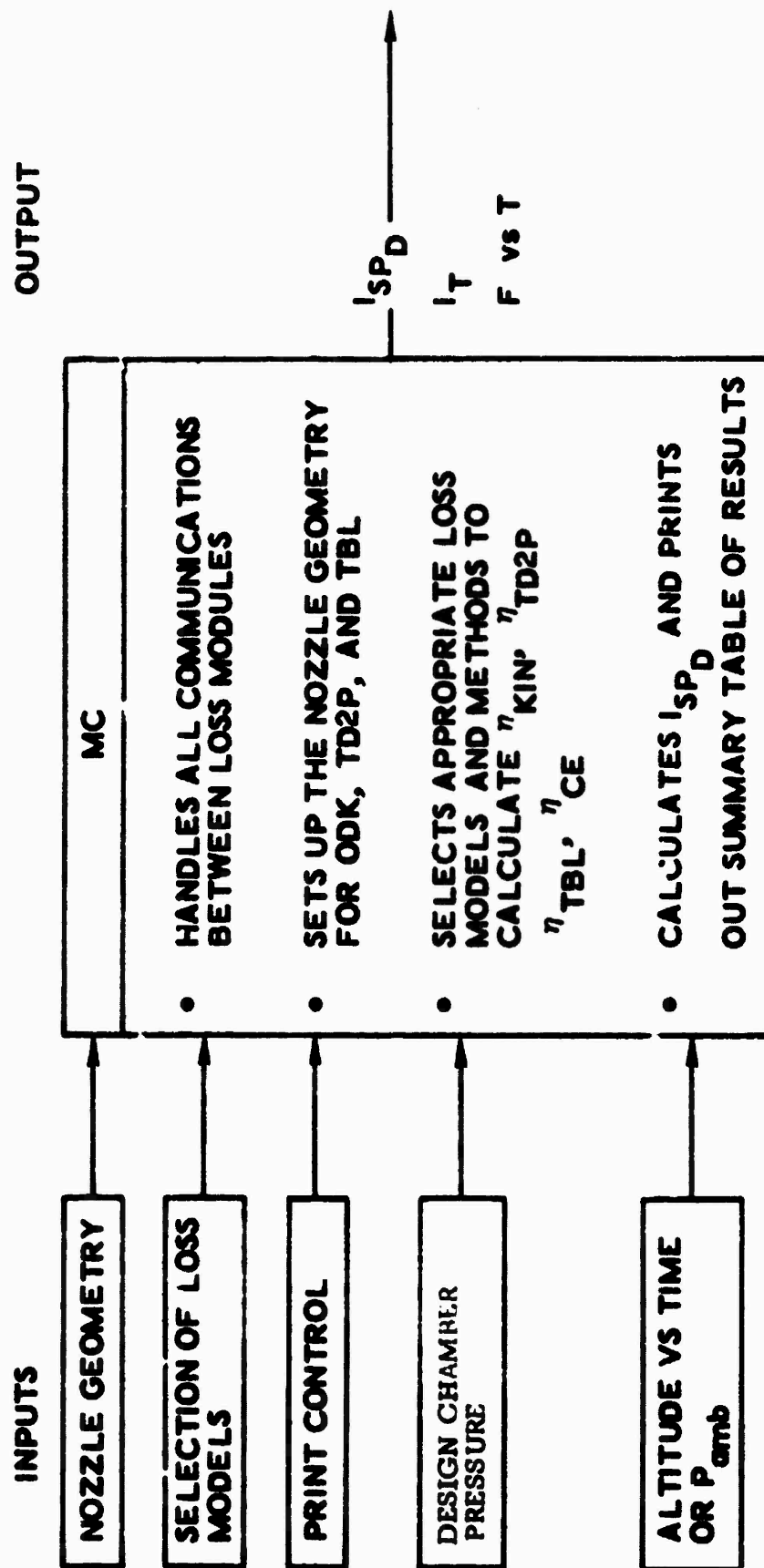


FIGURE 1-1 MASTER CONTROL MODULE (MC)

where

$$\eta_{TD2P} = \frac{\int_{t_0}^{t_f} \eta'(\epsilon(t)) dt}{t_f - t_0}$$

When defined in this way η_{TD2P} includes the "erosion" loss in addition to the coupled two-phase and divergence losses. The erosion loss, as defined herein, is equal to the ratio of the 2-D, 2-phase I_{sp} at the time averaged expansion ratio, $I_{spTD2P}(\bar{\epsilon})$, to the specific impulse evaluated at the initial expansion ratio, $I_{spTD2P}(\epsilon_1)$. (Future modifications to the program should break the erosion loss out as a separate efficiency.)

The combustion efficiency, η_{CE} , is defined as follows:

$$\eta_{CE} = C_D \cdot \bar{\eta}_{c*} \quad (1-6)$$

or

$$\eta_{CE} = 1.0, \text{ if the previous relation yields a value greater than unity.}$$

This definition prevents the mass flow effect related to the nozzle discharge coefficient, C_D , from being counted twice since it is an integral part of the 2D-2 phase loss. In the empirical performance prediction procedure η_{CE} is taken to be equal to η_{c*} . The empirical determination of c^* efficiency is discussed in Volume 1 of this report.

The loss due to finite rate chemical kinetics is treated as an efficiency factor, η_{KIN} . The kinetic efficiency is calculated as the ratio of an I_{sp} calculated by the ODK module, to an I_{sp} calculated by a special option in the ODE module. This special ODE option, referred to as the "Restricted Equilibrium" option causes the ODE program to compute an I_{sp} based on the more restrictive physical assumptions employed in the ODK calculation. This procedure is necessary if certain losses are not to be counted twice. The aforementioned assumptions are described in Section 1.5.

The submergence efficiency, η_{SUB} , is based on an empirical correlation and is a function of the throat radius, mass fraction of condensed phase, length of submergence to length of the internal motor, and chamber pressure. This correlation is discussed in more detail in Volume 1 of this report.

The decrement in performance due to the formation of a turbulent boundary layer in the motor nozzle is transmitted directly to the MC module and is reported as a function of area ratio. The decrement in I_{sp} is taken to be the value corresponding to the last (i.e. the maximum) area ratio input by the user. This decrement is assumed to be independent of erosion induced area ratio changes (it is more a function of the wetted length of the nozzle) and throat roughness.

The equations used to calculate the "theoretical" performance losses, and the formulas used in the "empirical", or simplified, performance calculations are presented in Volume I and Volume II.

1.3 Theoretical I_{sp} Module (ODE)

The theoretical I_{sp} module (ODE) is an outgrowth of the NASA Lewis chemical equilibrium computer program described in NASA SP-273 (Reference 1) and in the JANNAF standard TDK computer program manual (Reference 2).

This module calculates the theoretical, or maximum, I_{sp} which can be delivered by a propellant at a given area ratio. The ODE module uses a free energy minimization technique along with the following assumptions to calculate the vacuum I_{sp} .

- One dimensional flow

- Thermal and velocity equilibrium of the condensed phase with the gas phase flow

This version of the ODE program has also been modified to calculate the transport properties needed by the ballistics (BAL) module, two phase flow loss (TD2P) module, and the boundary layer loss (TBL) module.

In addition, the program has been modified to calculate the reference condition for the loss in performance due to finite rate chemical kinetics. This option is referred to as the "restricted equilibrium" option and is discussed in more detail in section 1.5.

Figure 1-2 illustrates the major functions of the ODE module as well as the inputs and outputs of the module.

1.4 Grain Design and Ballistics Module

When utilized as part of the overall performance prediction methodology

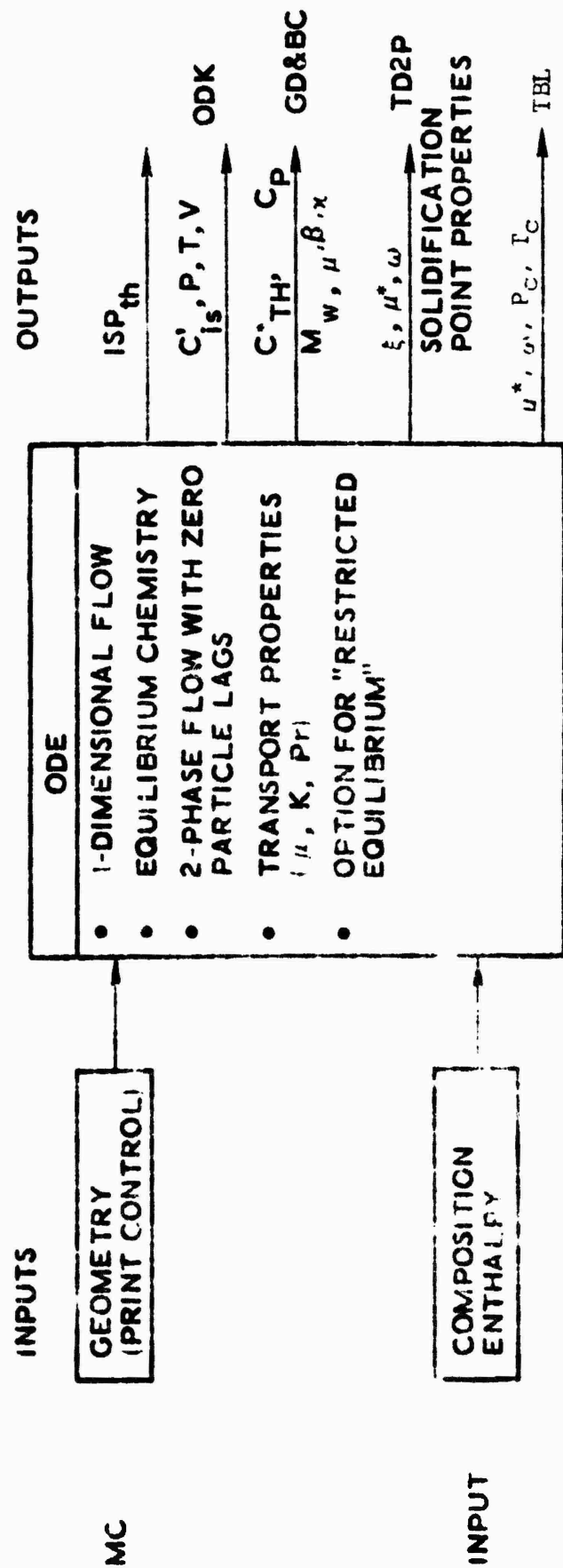


FIGURE 1-2 THEORETICAL ISP MODULE (ODE)

the purpose of the Grain Design and Ballistics (GD&BC) module is to provide values of pressure, mass flow rate, throat radius, L^* , and C^* efficiency, as functions of time. Time averaged values of these quantities are also computed and used in the other modules. Figure 1-3 illustrates how the GD&BC module functions in this mode of operation. Various thermodynamic and transport properties are internally transmitted to the GD&BC module from the ODE module. Likewise, the nozzle geometry and ambient pressure history are obtained from the Master Control module. The final thrust versus time output of the programs in this integrated mode of operation are based on the GD&BC calculated chamber pressure and mass flow rate; the delivered I_{sp} is calculated from the combined results of the other modules.

The GD&BC module can also be employed in a stand-alone mode. In this case, all of the parameters which would otherwise be supplied by the ODE and MC modules must be input directly into the Ballistics module. The thrust versus time curve in this mode of operation is based on the calculated mass flow rate, an empirical C^* efficiency, and an input value of nozzle (C_f) efficiency.

The essential features of the GD&BC module are:

The Hercules Inc. 64101 grain geometry analysis program, omitting non-essential elements for considerable size reduction, and modified to be compatible with the Lockheed Propulsion Company interior ballistics analysis program.

An improved version of the Lockheed Propulsion Company 637 interior ballistics analysis program.

A correlation of C^* efficiency.

A correlation of nozzle throat erosion

1.4.1 Grain Geometry Program

The Grain Design Program examines a grain in three dimensions and solves for the surface versus burn distance relationship. The grains are not limited to families of grains such as star, slotted tube, etc., but will handle these and more complex grains. A detailed users manual for the original Hercules 64101 program exists as Ref. (5). The following extracts are essential portions for present purposes.

1.4.1.1 Method of Approach

The Grain Design Program simulates crafting techniques used in developing the surface area versus burn distance curve of a solid propellant motor, given

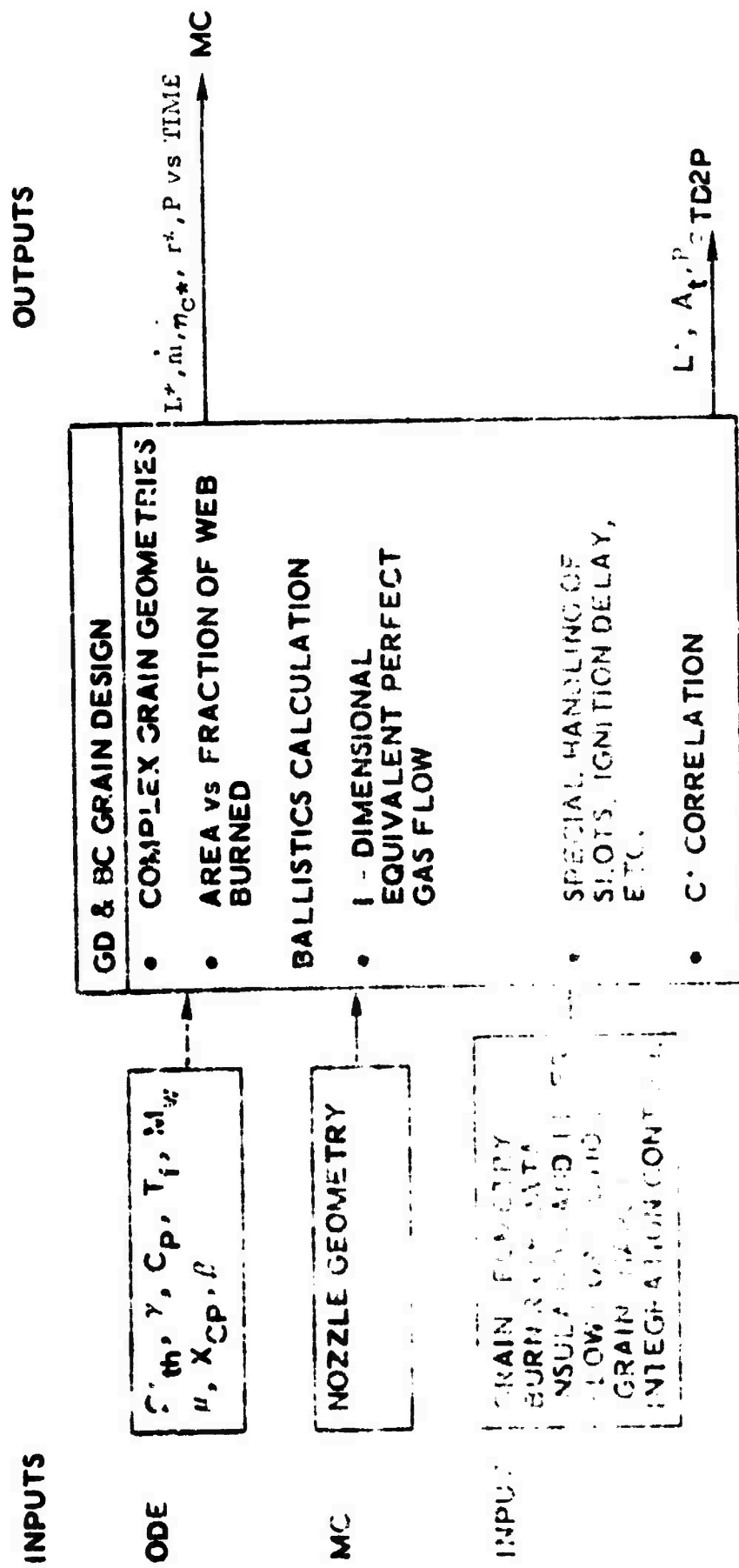


FIGURE 1.3 GRAIN DESIGN AND BALLISTICS CALCULATION MODULE (GD & BC)

an arbitrary number of symmetrical angular sectors. The program uses a right-handed orthogonal coordinate system in X, Y, Z where X is the longitudinal axis passing along the center line of the motor and the Y and Z axes pass from the center of the motor to the outer boundary.

Three basic input figures are used in various combinations to describe the initial propellant geometry. These figures are: frustum of a right circular cone, right triangular prism, and a sphere. A union of the input figures is performed by computing the intersection of a line $Y=C$ and each of the input figures. The overlapping points are eliminated and those left represent the propellant geometry at the particular X, Y and burn coordinate consistent with the symmetry of the propellant.

Each figure may be input as consisting of void or propellant, where the void is burning outward and the propellant is burning inward. Since the burning is assumed normal to the surface and the surface area is equal to the derivative of the volume of the propellant with respect to the normal, the surface is computed as the derivative of the volume of the propellant with respect to the burn distance. Volume can be computed as the integral of the propellant areas at each X station with respect to X, and propellant area can be expressed as the integral of the lengths across the propellant with respect to Y.

1.4.1.2 General Description of the Solution

The basic mass balance equation

$$\dot{m} = s r \rho \quad (1-7)$$

is the basis for the solution. By eliminating time and density, equation (1-7) becomes

$$s = dv/db = v/b \quad (1-8)$$

and from the mean value theorem s will occur somewhere in the interval ab. The half-way point was arbitrarily accepted.

m = mass

r = rate of burn

ρ = mass density

s = burning surface area

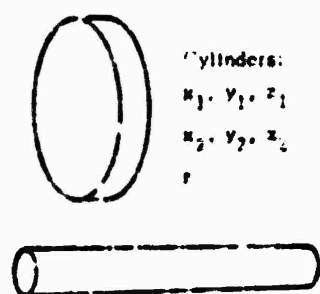
v = volume of propellant

b = burn distance

In the solution for b versus s the program does not make any direct analytic solution for a burning surface, but rather makes calculations for the volume of propellant at each burn distance specified in the input, records the change in volume between two consecutive burn distances, and divides by the difference in the two burn distances. Thus, the user should keep in mind that he is preparing input to simulate the changes in volume which will occur in the motor, not to directly compute burning surface areas.

1.4.1.3 Method of Determining Volumes: Configuration Simulation

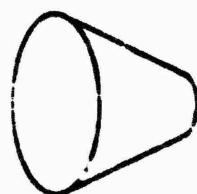
The case is assumed full of propellant initially. The voids in the case are simulated by figures - cones, cylinders, prisms, or spheres - which may overlap and/or protrude outside the case, if needed. The void should simulate the void as it is initially. The figures may be normal outlines, figures, grain-fill inburning figures, or nonburning figures and may have rounded corners and edges, if needed. The order of input can be important. Each figure may be placed in any orientation anywhere in space, inside or outside of the grain. One of these is described in detail later. Each figure is located in three dimensional space by the following means.



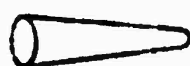
Cylinders:
 x_1, y_1, z_1
 x_2, y_2, z_2
 r

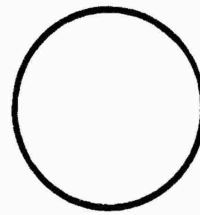


Prisms:
 x_1, y_1, z_1
 x_2, y_2, z_2
 x_3, y_3, z_3



Cones:
 x_1, y_1, z_1
 x_2, y_2, z_2
 r_1, r_2





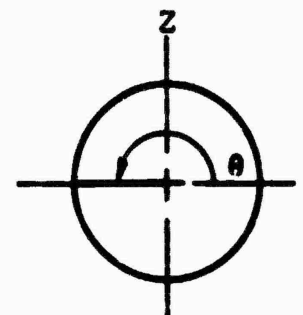
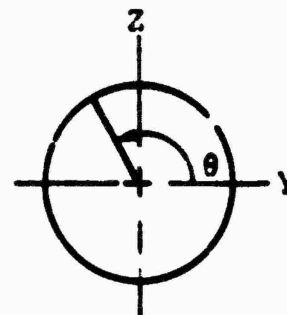
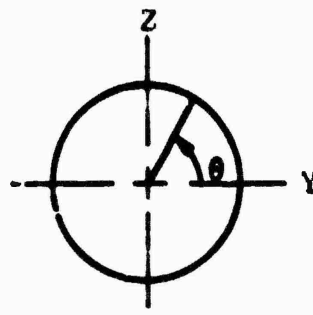
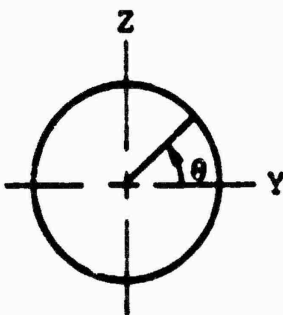
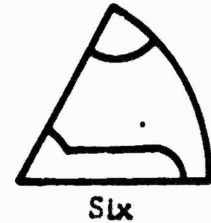
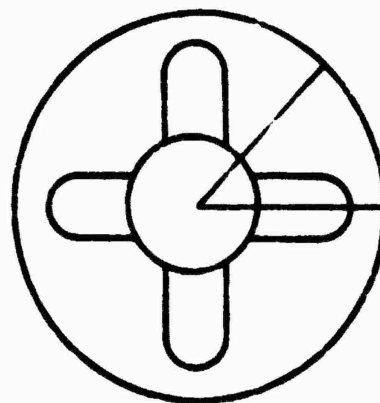
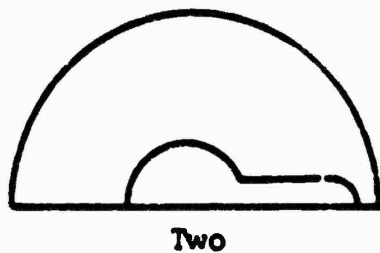
Spheres:

x_1, y_1, z_1

r

Generally, the grain will be symmetric about the axis of the motor. If there are symmetries in the grain they should be reflected in the input in order to save work and computer time. See Figure 1-4. The symmetries are automatically accounted for in the whole motor.

Figure 1-4: Sample symmetries: (End views of motors)



(The X axis is perpendicular to the paper)

1.4.2 Interior Ballistics

The Interior Ballistics Program models the internal ballistics of solid rocket motors, including motor environmental effects on burning rate (erosion, radiation), effects of radial slots between segments on the port flow port flow pressure drop, and delayed burning (ignition) in deep narrow slots. Semi-empirical correlations for combustion inefficiency and nozzle throat erosion also are included. This digital computer program was adapted from an existing model used to analyze nozzleless solid rocket motors⁽⁶⁾. It was selected because it contains features lacking in many published internal ballistics programs. The intent was to predict internal ballistics for motors ranging from small tactical motors, to large boosters, wherein aspects of all the aforementioned features are encountered. The major effort in the present program development involved updating certain model expressions, and rendering the computational procedure compatible with the Grain Design Module and the balance of the SPP Program Modules.

1.5 Finite Rate Chemical Kinetics Loss Module (ØDK)

In most rocket motors there is a loss of performance due to the fact that a finite time is required for chemical reactions to proceed to the maximum amount of sensible heat release. Normally, this loss is caused by the incomplete recombination in the rocket nozzle of the highly energetic species which are formed during combustion in the rocket motor.

The ØDK module only considers the losses which are due to gas phase chemical kinetics. Other losses which include incomplete or partial solidification of condensed phases are ignored in the ODK module since adequate models of these processes have yet to be formulated. The ODK module also assumes that the flow is one dimensional, with the gas and condensed phases in dynamic and thermal equilibrium with each other. No transfer of mass between gas phase species and the condensed phase species are allowed. The liquid phase, however, is allowed to undergo solidification when the gas temperature reaches the melting temperature of the condensed phase.

In order to properly calculate the chemical kinetic performance efficiency, η_{KIN} , a reference equilibrium I_{sp} which is based on the same assumptions as ODK

should be used. In order to provide this reference value; the ODE module was modified to calculate a "restricted equilibrium" specific impulse I_{spRE} . This modification to the ODE module allows the available gas phase species to remain in chemical equilibrium with themselves while restricting any mass transfer to the condensed phases. Hence, the kinetic performance efficiency, which is defined as

$$\eta_{KIN} = I_{spODK} / I_{spRE}$$

would approach unity as the chemical kinetic reaction rate constants approach infinity.

Another advantage of the use of the restricted equilibrium option for computing kinetic efficiencies is that only thermodynamically important species need be considered in the ODK-RE calculations. Thus, trace species, and reactions involving them, need not be included in this calculation.

Figure 1-5 shows the basic input, output and assumptions used in the ODK module. A comprehensive set of reactions for aluminized propellants is also included in the volume. (See Table 2-13) Appendix A of Volume I indicates how the reactions and species were selected for aluminized propellants.

1.6 Two Dimensional-Two Phase Loss Module (TD2P)

Almost all rocket nozzles of practical interest have a loss in performance due to a nonaxial component of velocity at the nozzle exit plane. This loss is usually referred to as a divergence, or two dimensional flow, loss. If the propellant is metalized, there is an additional loss when the particles cannot maintain a state of dynamic and thermal equilibrium with the gas flow. This loss is referred to as the two phase flow loss.

There are two distinct coupling effects between the two dimensional and two phase flow losses. The first is that if the gas and condensed phase are not in dynamic (velocity) equilibrium with each other then the gas and particle streamlines are not coincident. This can have a noticeable effect on the divergence loss. The second coupling effect is on the mass flux through the nozzle. It is now well known that the mass flow through a nozzle for single phase two dimensional flow is less than the amount of mass flow that can be achieved at a given chamber pressure for an equivalent one dimensional nozzle flow. This effect results in nozzle discharge coefficients being less than unity. However, it is also well

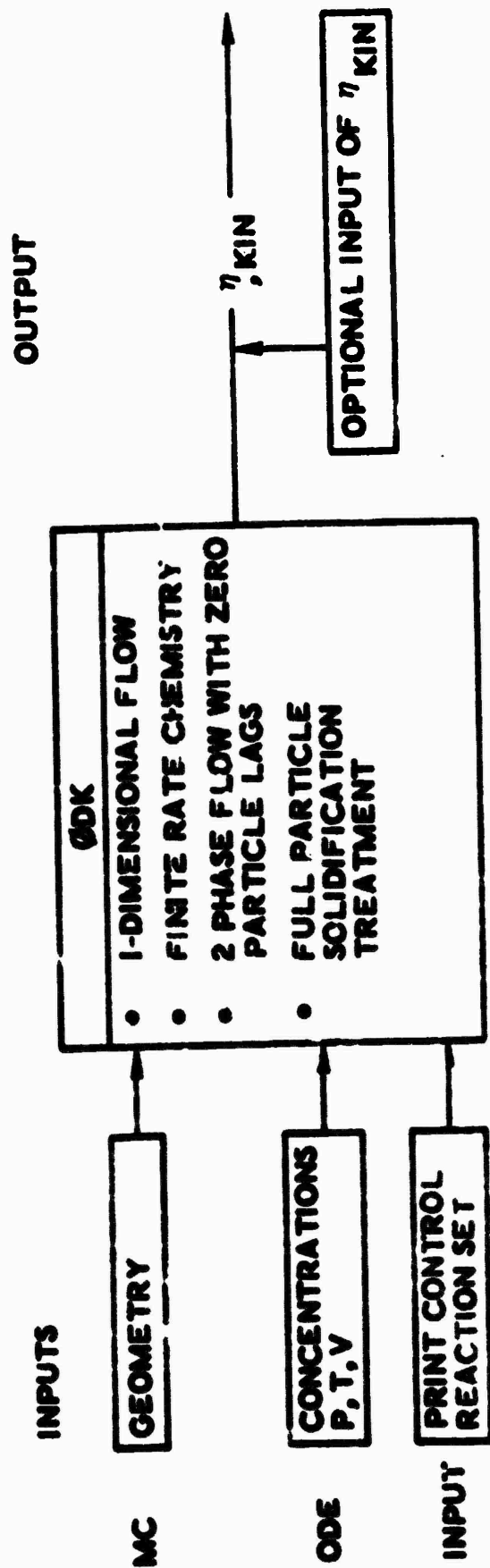


FIGURE 1-5 ANALYTICAL KINETICS LOSS MODULE (QDK)

known that in nonequilibrium two phase flow more mass flows through a nozzle at a given chamber pressure than would if the particles were in velocity and thermal equilibrium. By itself, this effect would produce C_D values greater than unity. For most metalized solid propellant motors the net result of these two opposing effects is a discharge coefficient greater than unity. If the combustion efficiency were 100% (complete combustion) the C^* efficiency of the motor, η_{C^*} , is given by

$$\eta_{C^*} = \frac{1}{C_D}$$

Thus, in most cases, η_{C^*} would be less than unity for metalized propellants, and would always be greater than unity for non-metalized propellants*. As a result of the relationship between η_{C^*} and C_D , the C_D effect must be corrected out of the empirically obtained C^* efficiency if one is to obtain a value for combustion efficiency which does not count this factor twice.

The TD2P module is a modified version of the computer program developed by Kliegel and Nickerson (Ref. 3). This module, which has been extensively modernized, calculates the losses which are usually the largest encountered in most solid rocket motors. These losses are, the two phase flow loss, erosion loss, and divergence loss.

The basic inputs, characteristics, and outputs of the TD2P module are shown in Figure 1-6. Since this is the most important loss module in the SPP code it is felt that the following comments are in order.

Most solid rocket motors have normalized radii of curvature ≈ 2 and, in the absence of particles C_D tends to be $.99 \leq C_D < 1$, or, in other words, with perfect combustion η_{C^} would be bounded as follows, $1 < \eta_{C^*} \leq 1.01$. This small effect tends to be masked by measurement and data reduction errors, and many times test engineers are loathe to report values of η_{C^*} greater than unity due to the mistaken assumption that such values are physically impossible to achieve.

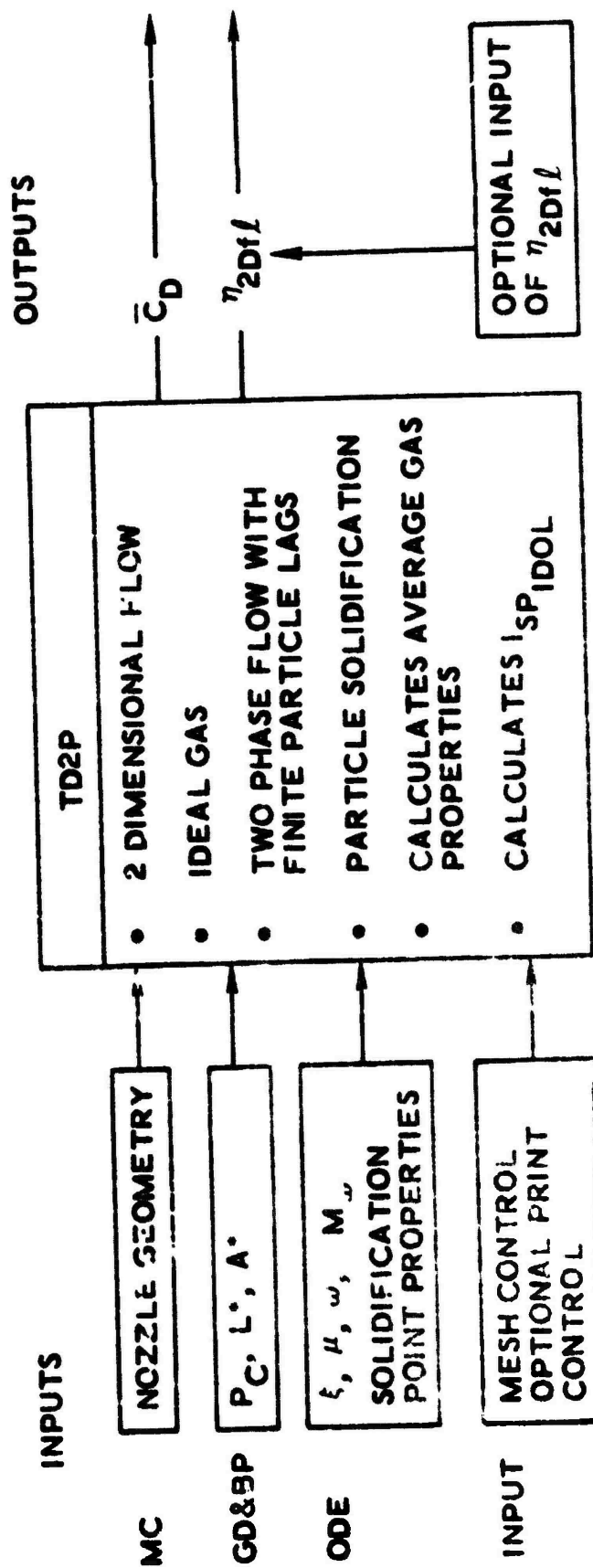


FIGURE 1-6 TWO DIMENSIONAL TWO PHASE FLOW CALCULATION MODULE (TD2P)

- 1) The TD2P module assumes that the gas phase flow behaves as an ideal gas. The gas phase properties are calculated by matching ideal one dimensional "equivalent" gas results to the output of the ODE module at the solidification point. In order that the condensed phase properties, and, hence, the results of the TD2P module, would not be artificially dependent on area ratio they were taken as the actual values obtained from the ØDE module.
- 2) The transport properties which are transmitted from the ØDE module are selected to insure the greatest degree of accuracy in the throat region.
- 3) The reference I_{sp} (one dimensional flow with zero lags, I_{sp}^{1DOL}), to which the TD2P I_{sp} is ratioed, is calculated using the same ideal gas properties as are used in the TD2P analysis. By using a ratio calculated in this manner, instead of using the absolute I_{sp} number from TD2P, the effect of neglecting real gas effects is minimized. Also, extra care was taken to accurately calculate the reference I_{sp} during solidification so as to avoid the use of different assumptions in the two modules.
- 4) The fact that the two phase flow loss tends to decrease with increased throat diameter (erosion) was intentionally ignored, since it was felt that the added loss due to throat roughness would more than compensate for this effect.
- 5) The transonic analysis currently incorporated into the TD2P module is restricted to running normalized throat radii of curvature of no less than approximately 1.5 and inlet angles less than about 45°. In addition the program requires the throat geometry to be circular with equal upstream and downstream radii of curvature. These restrictions on the geometries which may be realistically treated are a major shortcoming of the TD2P module.
- 6) The edge conditions which are generated by the TD2P module for the turbulent boundary layer, TBL, module have been adjusted so that the subsonic and transonic regions will faired into the supersonic regions in a smooth manner. The stagnation conditions transmitted to the TBL module have also been adjusted so as to allow the TBL module to reproduce the TD2P edge conditions (velocity, pressure) as closely as possible.

1.7 Turbulent Boundary Layer Module (TBL)

The losses associated with the presence of a boundary layer result from a transfer of heat to the nozzle walls and from a reduction in momentum due to shear stress along the walls. These losses can be calculated by properly integrating the stress tensor along the wall (pressure plus skin friction), or by calculating the momentum deficit in the boundary layer at the nozzle exit plane. The second method is the easiest to apply, and is the JANNAF recommended procedure.

The boundary layer development in the nozzle is currently computed using the Bartz-Silver integral method, as embodied in the JANNAF adopted TBL

program⁽⁴⁾. This is not the most accurate boundary layer program available, however, its virtues (speed and simplicity), coupled with the usually small magnitude of the loss (usually less than 1% for all but small motors), make it a reasonable choice for the present purpose.

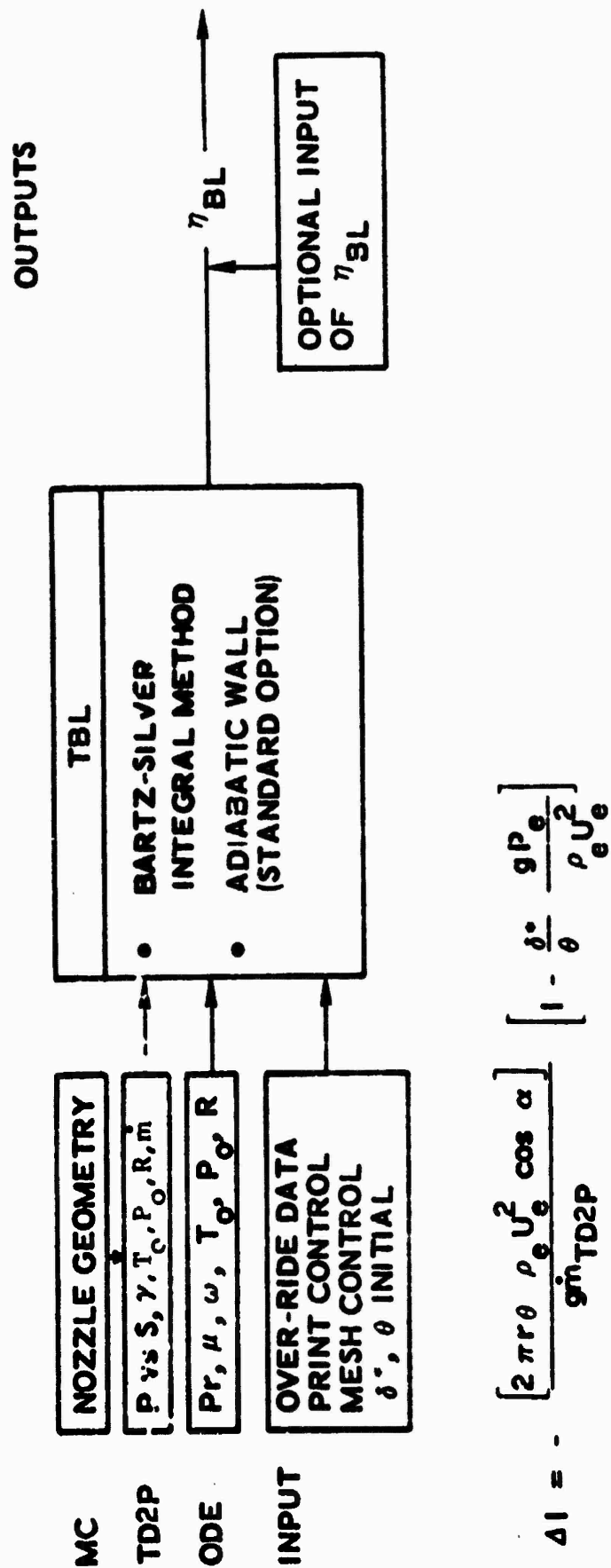
The boundary layer solution requires a specification of the inviscid flow along the wall streamline. In the SPP program these edge conditions are supplied automatically by the TD2P module (if executed). This allows the interaction between two dimensional and boundary layer effects to be properly accounted for. The TD2P module supplies the TBL module with the nozzle geometry, Mach number along the wall streamline, ideal gas properties, and stagnation pressure and temperature. This procedure allows the remaining edge properties to be computed internally in the TBL module (pressure, velocity, etc.) to match, as closely as possible, the respective TD2P computed counterparts.

The boundary layer loss is computed directly as an I_{sp} decrement, rather than as an efficiency, using the following formula

$$\Delta I_{sp_{BL}} = \frac{(2\pi r \rho u^2 \theta \cos \alpha)}{g \dot{m}_{TD2P}} e \left[1 - \frac{\delta^*}{\theta} \frac{P}{\rho u^2} \right] e ,$$

in which the various quantities are all evaluated at the nozzle exit plane. It should be pointed out that this equation gives the complete boundary layer loss. The reduction in fluid momentum due to shear and heat losses to the wall are both properly accounted for.

In most cases the effect of the inviscid-viscous interaction between the TD2P and TBL modules is small and does not warrant the subsequent iteration which requires the re-running of TD2P module using the new inviscid wall contour supplied by the TBL module. However, in extreme cases, the above procedure may be implemented by using the inviscid wall contours supplied by the TBL module as input to second TD2P-TBL calculation. However, when boundary layer losses are of such importance that such effects should be considered, it is doubtful that the TBL analysis, and the assumptions incorporated within, are valid. Therefore, it is suggested that in these cases, that a more accurate method or analysis of the turbulent boundary layer loss be used.



$$\Delta I = - \frac{\left[2 \pi r \theta \rho_e U_e^2 \cos \alpha \right]}{g \dot{m}_{TD2P}} \left[1 - \frac{\delta^*}{\theta} - \frac{g P_e}{\rho_e U_e^2} \right]$$

FIGURE I-7 TURBULENT BOUNDARY LAYER LOSS MODULE (TBL)

That is to say, when the losses are small ($\pm 1/2\%$) even a poor characterization of the loss ($\pm 50\%$) is acceptable. When the losses due to a turbulent boundary layer are large, then secondary effects (inviscid-vicid flow interactions) are small compared to the primary boundary layer analysis loss. Hence, if the boundary layer loss is significant corrections made to the TBL module method of calculation are of minor importance since the overall method selected is of doubtful accuracy.

The input, internal linkages, characteristics, and output of the TBL module are schematically portrayed in Figure 1-7.

2. INPUT DESCRIPTION AND LINKAGE

The SPP Program is structured so that the various program elements which comprise the total performance prediction methodology can be utilized as an integrated set, as individual programs in a stand-alone mode, or in any user specified combination. The individual program modules have been combined with a control module which provides a means for inter-module communication. This allows the complete methodology to be executed automatically, with a minimum of user prepared input. Minimum is used here in the relative sense, as the amount of input required to perform all the analyses is not small.

Table 2-1 is essentially a block description and flow chart of the input data requirements of the SPP Program. In order to exercise the total program capability in a single run, one would have to consider the input requirements of all of the data sets listed in Table 2-1. The notes column of the Table indicates which data sets can be skipped if one desires to execute only a limited number of the program options. The subsection in which each of the data sets is described is also indicated in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 should be used as a guide when preparing input for a given problem. It lists the data sets in the order in which they should appear in the data deck, and also shows the special cards which must appear in each set (first card, last card, etc.) if the program is to function properly. Table 2-1 is basically self-explanatory when used together with the detailed input descriptions which follow. The following additional notes are parenthetical.

1. Thermodynamic data will normally be on tape or on a mass storage permanent file. Card input will be required only when species not residing on the tape are considered.
2. Thermodynamic data below 300°K will rarely be required for solid rocket motor problems.
3. The Geometry data set is not optional if one desires the post-module execution summary outputs, or the final performance summary tables.
4. Figures 2-1 and 2-2 of Volume II can be very useful in understanding how and in what order data is transmitted between modules.

Section 2.11, following the input data descriptions, describes the internal (and external, via punch cards, perm. files, etc.) linkages between the basic computational modules of the program.

Table 2-1 Input Data Set Description

Data Set	card col. no.										Section Explaining Data Set	Notes
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 10		
Title cards											2.1	1,2,3
	first card	TITLE				title formation						
	last card					none required						
Thermodynamic Data											2.2	3,4
	first card	THERMO										
	last card	END										
Thermodynamic Data Below 300°K											2.2.1	1,3
	first card	LOW T CPHS										
	last card	END LOW T CPHS										
Geometry card											2.3	1,3
	first card	GEOMETRY										
	second card	SGEOM										
	last card	SEND										
Trajectory card											2.4	1,3
	first card	TRAJECTORY										
	second card	STRAJ										
	last card	SEND										
Problem card											2.5	5
	first card	PROBLEM										
	second card	SPROB										
	last card	SEND										
Reactants card											2.6.1	12 6
	first card	REACTANTS										
	last card					blank card required						
Omit and Insert cards											2.6.2	6 1
	first card	OMIT										
	last card					none required						
	first card	INSERT									2.6.3	1
	last card					none required						
ODE Namelist												6
	first card	NAMELISTS									2.6.4	
	second card	STOP									2.6.5	
	last card	SEND										
BAL Namelist											2.7.1	7
	first card	BAL										
	last card	SEND										
Ballistics input data											2.7.2	7
	first card	INITIAL										
	last card	END OF PROGRAM										
Reactants cards											2.6.1	8
	first card	REACTANTS										
	last card					blank card required						
Omit and Insert cards											2.6.2	8
	first card	OMIT										
	last card					none required						
	first card	INSERT									2.6.3	
	last card					none required						

Table 2-1 (continued)

ODE Namelist				
first card	NAMLISTS		2.6.4	8
second card	ODE		2.6.5	
last card	END			
ODE option for input of Initial Species Concentrations			2.8.1	9
first card	SPECIES			
last card	none required			
Reactions			2.8.2	9
first card	REACTIONS			
last card	LAST REAX			
Inert Species Option			2.8.3	9
first card	INERTS			
last card	none required			
Third Body Reaction Rate Ratios			2.8.4	9
first card	THIRD BODY			
last card	LAST CARD			
ODE Namelist			2.8.5	9
first card	ODE			
last card	END			
TD2P Namelist			2.9	10
first card	STD2			
last card	END			
TBL Namelist			2.10	11
first card	TBL			
last card	END			

Notes

- 1 Optional.
- 2 More than one allowed.
- 3 May appear in any order before the PROBLEM card.
- 4 Optional, if a thermodynamic data already exists.
- 5 Mandatory.
- 6 Required only if the ODE option is selected.
- 7 Required only if the TBL option is selected.
- 8 Required only if a third body equilibrium option selected.
- 9 Required only if the ODE option is selected.
- 10 Required only if the TD2P option is selected.
- 11 Required only if the TBL option is selected.
- 12 If requested by input in the SPROB namelist, previously generated linkage data may be included after the SPROB namelist set (see Section 2.11).

2.1 TITLE CARDS

This input permits labeling of runs with alphanumeric information. As many title cards as desired may be input in sequence. Card format is as follows:

col 1-5 col 6-77

TITLE any alphanumeric information

2.2 THERMODYNAMIC DATA

This data set is identical to the THERMO DATA described in Appendix D of NASA SP-273 (i.e. Reference 1).

Using this data set, thermodynamic data curve fit coefficients may be read from cards. The curve fit coefficients are generated by the PAC computer program described in NASA TN D-4097 (i.e. Reference 7).

The thermodynamic data (i.e. $C_{p,T}^{\circ}$, etc.) are expressed as functions of temperature using 5 least squares curve fit coefficients (a_{1-5}) and two integration constants (a_{6-7}) as follows:

$$\frac{C_{p,T}^{\circ}}{R} = a_1 + a_2 T + a_3 T^2 + a_4 T^3 + a_5 T^4 \quad (2.2-1)$$

$$\frac{H_T^{\circ}}{RT} = a_1 + \frac{a_2 T}{2} + \frac{a_3 T^2}{3} + \frac{a_4 T^3}{4} + \frac{a_5 T^4}{5} + \frac{a_6}{T} \quad (2.2-2)$$

$$\frac{S_T^{\circ}}{R} = a_1 \ln T + a_2 T + \frac{a_3 T^2}{2} + \frac{a_4 T^3}{3} + \frac{a_5 T^4}{4} + a_7 \quad (2.2-3)$$

For each species, two sets of coefficients (a_{1-7} and a'_{1-7}) are specified for two adjacent temperature intervals, lower and upper respectively. For the data available in Reference 1 the lower temperature interval is 300° to 1000°K and the upper temperature interval is 1000°K to 5000°K.

The input format required for this thermodynamic data is defined in Table 2-2. Data cards for the species H, HO2, H2, H2O(L), H2O, H2O2, O, OH, O2, Al2O3(L), and Al2O3(s) are listed in Table 2-3 as examples. Thermodynamic data coefficients for 421 species are available in Reference 1 and are supplied with the computer program. A list of these 421 species names is presented in Table 2-4.

Data Tape Generation and Usage:

A computer run using thermodynamic data card input will generate a data tape on logical unit JANAF. This tape may then be saved and used at a later time.

The program writes the THERMO data card images on unit JANAF as read but with two minor exceptions. The THERMO code card and the card numbers in card column 80 are omitted.

If thermodynamic data cards are not input, the program assumes the thermodynamic data is on logical unit JANAF. Logical unit JANAF is currently assigned a value of 25.

TABLE 2-2 FORMAT FOR THERMODYNAMIC DATA CARDS

Card order	Contents	Format	Card column
1	THERMO	3A4	1 to 6
2	Temperature ranges for 2 sets of coefficients: lowest T, common T, and highest T	3F10.3	1 to 30
3	Species name	3A4	1 to 12
	Date	2A3	19 to 24
	Atomic symbols and formula	4(A2, F3.0)	25 to 44
	Phase of species (S, L, or G for solid, liquid, or gas, respectively)	A1	45
	Temperature range	2F10.3	46 to 65
	Integer 1	I15	80
4	Coefficients a_i' ($i = 1$ to 5) in equations (2.2-1) to (2.2-3) (for upper temperature interval)	5(E15.8)	1 to 75
	Integer 2	I5	80
5	Coefficients in equations (2.2-1)-(2.2-3) (a_6', a_7' for upper temperature interval and a_1, a_2 , and a_3 for lower)	5(E15.8)	1 to 75
	Integer 3	I5	80
6	Coefficients in equations (2.2-1)-(2.2-3) (a_4, a_5, a_6, a_7 for lower temperature interval)	4(E15.8)	1 to 60
	Integer 4	I20	80
(a)	Repeat cards numbered 1 to 4 in cc 80 for each species		
(Final card)	END (Indicates end of thermodynamic data)	3A4	1 to 3

^aGaseous species and condensed species with only one condensed phase can be in any order. However, the sets for two or more condensed phases of the same species must be adjacent. If there are more than two condensed phases of a species their sets must be either in increasing or decreasing order according to their temperature intervals.

TABLE 2-3. SAMPLE THERMO DATA CARDS

(Species AR, H, H₂, H₂O, N₂, O, OH, O₂)

THERMO		300,000	1000,000	5000,000														
AR		L 5/66AR	100	000	000	0G	300,000	5000,000										1
	0.25000000E	01	0.		0.		0.		0.									2
	-0.74537502E	03	0.43660006E	01	0.25000000E	01	0.		0.									3
	0.		0.		-0.74537498E	03	0.43660006E	01										4
H		J 9/65H	100	000	000	0G	300,000	5000,000										1
	0.25000000E	01	0.		0.		0.		0.									2
	0.25471627E	05	-0.46011763E	00	0.25000000E	01	0.		0.									3
	0.		0.		0.25471627E	05	-0.46011762E	00										4
H2		J 3/61H	20	00	00	0G	300,000	5000,000										1
	0.31001901E	01	0.51119464E-03	0.52644210E-07	-0.34909973E-10	0.36945345E-14												2
	-0.87738042E	03	-0.19629421E	01	0.30574451E	01	0.26765200E-02	-0.58099162E-05										3
	0.55210391E-08	-0.18122739E-11	-0.98890474E	03	-0.22997056E	01												4
H2O		J 3/61H	20	100	000	0G	300,000	5000,000										1
	0.27167633E	01	0.29451374E-02	-0.80224374E-06	0.10226682E-09	-0.48472145E-14												2
	-0.29905826E	05	0.66305671E	01	0.40701275E	01	-0.11084499E-02	0.41521180E-05										3
	-0.29637404E-08	0.00702103E-12	-0.38279722E	05	-0.32270046E	00												4
H2		J 9/65H	20	00	00	0G	300,000	5000,000										1
	0.28963194E	01	0.15154846E-02	-0.57235277E-06	0.99807393E-10	-0.65223555E-14												2
	-0.90586184E	03	0.61615148E	01	0.36748261E	01	-0.12081500E-02	0.27240102E-05										3
	-0.63217559E-09	-0.22577153E-12	-0.10611588E	04	0.23580424E	01												4
O		J 6/62G	100	000	000	0G	300,000	5000,000										1
	0.25420596E	01	-0.27550119E-04	-0.31028033E-08	0.45510674E-11	-0.43680515E-15												2
	0.29230803E	05	0.49203080E	01	0.29464287E	01	-0.16381665E-02	0.24210316E-05										3
	-0.16028432E-08	0.38906464E-12	0.29147644E	05	0.29639949E	01												4
OH		J 3/660	1H	100	000	0G	300,000	5000,000										1
	0.29106427E	01	0.95931650E-03	-0.14441702E-06	0.13756646E-10	0.14224542E-15												2
	0.39353815E	04	0.54423445E	01	0.38375943E	01	-0.10778858E-02	0.96830378E-06										3
	0.18713972E-09	-0.22571094E-12	0.36412823E	04	0.49370009E	00												4
O2		J 9/650	20	00	00	0G	300,000	5000,000										1
	0.36219535E	01	0.73618244E-03	-0.19652228E-06	0.36201550E-10	-0.26945627E-14												2
	-0.12019825E	04	0.36150960E	01	0.36255985E	01	-0.18782184E-02	0.70554544E-05										3
	-0.67635137E-08	0.21555493E-11	-0.10475226E	04	0.43052778E	01												4
FND																		

Table 2-4. SPECIES WITH THERMODYNAMIC DATA PROVIDED

AL(S)	BCL	BEO(S)	C2H	FECL2(S)	KOH
AL(L)	BCL+	BEO(L)	C2HF	FECL2(L)	KOH(S)
AL	BCLF	BEO	C2H2	FECL2	KOH(L)
AL+	BCL2	BEOH	C2H4	FECL3(S)	K2
ALBO2	BCL2+	BEOH+	C2N	FECL3(L)	K2O(S)
ALCL	BCL2-	BEO2H2	C2N2	FECL3	LI(S)
ALCL+	BCL3	BE2O	C2O	FEO(S)	LI(L)
ALCLF	BF	BE2OF2	C3	FEO(L)	LI
ALCLF2	BF2	BE2O2	C3O2	FEO	LI+
ALCL2	BF2+	BE3O3	C4	FEO2H2(S)	LICL(S)
ALCL2+	BF2-	BE4O4	C5	FEO2H2	LICL(L)
ALCL2-	BF3	BR	CL	FEO3H3(S)	LICL
ALCL2F	BH	BR2(L)	CL+	FE2O3(S)	LIF(S)
ALCL3(S)	BHF2	BR2	CL-	FE3O4(S)	LIF(L)
ALCL3(L)	BH2	C(S)	CLCN	H	LIF
ALCL3	BH3	C	CLF	H+	LIF2-
ALF	BN(S)	C+	CLF3	H-	LIFO
ALF+	BN	C-	CLO	HALO	LIH(S)
ALF2	BO	CCL	CLO2	HBO	LIH(L)
ALF2+	BOCL	CCL2	CL2	HBO+	LIH
ALF2-	BOF	CCL3	CL2O	HBO2	LIN
ALF3(S)	BOF2	CCL4	CS(S)	HCL	LIO
ALF3(S)	BO2	CF	CS(L)	HCN	LIO-
ALF3	BO2-	CF2	CS	HCO	LIOH(S)
ALH	BS	CF3	CS+	HCO+	LIOH(L)
ALN(S)	B2	CF4	CSCL(S)	HCP	LIOH
ALN	B2O	CH	CSCL(S)	HF	LION
ALO	B2O2	CH2	CSCL(L)	HNO	LI2
ALO+	B2O3(L)	CH2O	CSCL	HO2	LI2CL2
ALOCCL	B2O3	CH3	CSF(S)	H2	LI2F2
ALOF	B3O3CL3	CH4	CSF(L)	H2O(S)	LI2O(S)
ALOH	B3O3F3	CN	CSF	H2O(L)	LI2O(L)
ALOH+	BE(S)	CN+	CSO	H2O	LI2O
ALOH-	BE(L)	CN-	CS2	H3O2	LI2O2
ALO2	BE	CN2	CS2CL2	H2S	LI2O2H2
ALO2-	BE+	CO	CS2F2	H3B3O6	LI3CL3
ALO2H	BEBO2	CCCL	CS2C	HE	LI3F3
AL2CL6	BECL	CCCL2	E	HE+	MG(S)
AL2F6	BECL+	CCF	F	K(S)	MG(L)
AL2O	BECLF	COF2	F-	K(L)	MG
AL2O+	BECL2(S)	COS	FCN	K	MG+
AL2O2	BECL2(L)	CO2	FO	K+	MGCL
AL2O2+	BECL2	CO2-	FO2	KCL(S)	MGCL+
AL2O3(S)	BLF	CP	F2	KCL(L)	MGCLF
AL2O3(L)	BEF2(S)	CS	F2O	KCL	MGCL2(S)
AR	BEF2(S)	CS2	FE(S)	KF(S)	MGCL2(L)
AR+	BEF2(L)	C2	FE(S)	KF(L)	MGCL2
B(S)	BEF2	C2-	FE(L)	KF	MGF
B(L)	BEH	C2CL2	FE	KF2-	MGF2(S)
B	BEH+	C2F2	FE	K2F2	MGF2(L)
B+	BEH	C2F4	FECL	KO	MGF2

Table 2-4. (cont'd)

MGH	O	SIN
MGN	O+	SIO
MGO(S)	O-	SIO2 (S)
MGO(L)	OH	SIO2 (S)
MGO	OH+	SIO2 (S)
MGOH	OH-	SIO2 (L)
MGOH+	O2	SIO2
MGO2H2	O2-	SIS
N	P	SI2
NF	P(S)	SI2C
NF2	P+	SI2N
NF3	PCL3	SI3
NH	PF3	XE
NH2	PF5	
NH3	PH	
NO	PH3	
NO+	PN	
NOCL	PO	
NOF	PS	
NOF3	P2	
NO2	P4	
NO2-	S(S)	
NO2CL	S(L)	
NO2F	S	
N2	S+	
N2C	SF4	
N2H4	SF6	
N2O	SH	
N2O4	SN	
NA(S)	SO	
NA(L)	SOF2	
NA	SO2	
NA+	SO2F2	
NACL(S)	SO3	
NACL(L)	S2	
NACL	SI(S)	
NAF(S)	SI(L)	
NAF(L)	SI	
NAF	SI+	
NAF2-	SIC	
NAH	SIC2	
NAO	SICL	
NAO-	SICL2	
NAOH(S)	SICL3	
NAOH(L)	SICL4	
NAOH	SIF	
NA2	SIF2	
NA2CL2	SIF3	
NA2F2	SIF4	
NE	SIH	
NE+	SIH4	

2.2.1 THERMODYNAMIC DATA BELOW 300°K

For low temperature calculations it may be necessary to extend the curve fit data in the Thermodynamic Data file (see Section 2.2). The lower temperature limit, T_l , in the Thermodynamic Data supplied with the program is

$$T_l = 300^\circ \text{K}$$

Thermodynamic Data below the temperature, T_l , may be input by data cards as described below.

	col 14	
card 1	LOW T CPHS	Directive for start of low temperature CPHS tables (col 1 through 10).
card 2 n	12 character species name, left justified followed by the integer, n, punched in column 21. The integer n must be such that $1 \leq n \leq 3$ and represent the number of Thermodynamic Data points to be input for this species.
card 3	$T_1^\circ \text{K}$ $C_{P,T}^\circ$ H_T° S_T° 1	First Thermodynamic Data point for the above species, input 4F 10.0, 15.
card n+2	$T_n^\circ \text{K}$ $C_{P,T}^\circ$ H_T° S_T° 2 nth ($1 \leq n \leq 3$)	nth Thermodynamic Data point for the above species, input 4F 10.0, 15.
. . .	Repeat cards 2 through n + 2 above for each species to be input. Temperature must be $T_1 < T_2 < T_3 < T_l$.	
(final card)	END LOW T CPHS	end directive (col 1 through 14)

An example of this input is given in Table 2-5 which shows a card listing extending the Thermodynamic Data for an O_2/H_2 propellant to 100°K. Data in Table 2-5 is taken directly from the JANAF tables (Reference 8), except for Argon which is taken from NASA SP-3001.

The quantity H_T° is defined as

$$H_T^\circ = (H^\circ - H_{298}^\circ) - \Delta H_{f,298}^\circ, \text{ cal/mole}$$

$$C_{P,T}^\circ, \text{ cal/mole} - \text{deg K}$$

$$S_T^\circ, \text{ cal/mole} - \text{deg K}$$

TABLE 2-5 . LOW TEMPERATURE $C_{P,T}^{\circ}$, H_T° , S_T° DATA FOR AN O_2/H_2 PROPELLANT

LOW T CPHS					
AR		2			
100.0	4.9681		-984.5	31.556	1
200.0	4.9681		-487.7	34.999	2
H		2			
100.0	4.968		51118.	21.965	1
200.0	4.968		51614.	25.408	2
H2		2			
100.0	5.393		-1265.	24.387	1
200.0	6.518		-662.0	28.520	2
H2O		2			
100.0	7.961		-59378.9	36.396	1
200.0	7.969		-58581.9	41.916	2
N2		2			
100.0	7.074		-1387.0	38.113	1
200.0	6.989		-684.	42.986	2
O		2			
100.0	5.666		58479.	32.466	1
200.0	5.434		59036.	36.340	2
OH		2			
100.0	7.567		7879.	35.852	1
200.0	7.309		8623.	41.021	2
O2		2			
100.0	6.958		-1381.	41.395	1
200.0	6.961		-685.	46.218	2
END LOW T CPHS					

2.3 Geometry Directive and Input

The GEOMETRY directive allows the user to input the nozzle geometry in the \$GEOM namelist set and have that information transmitted to the appropriate calculation modules. Any or all of the values input via the GEOMETRY directive may be overridden in the input to a specific calculation module.

The format of the GEOMETRY directive and description of the input is as follows:

The word GEOMETRY must start in card column 1 (Only the first 4 characters are checked). The card following the GEOMETRY card should contain \$GEOM in card columns 2 through 6. The cards following the \$GEOM card may be in any order up to the \$END card which specifies the end of the geometry input data. All cards in the namelist input set must start in card column 2 or greater. The input items are

<u>Item</u>		<u>Description</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Assumed Value(s)</u>
\$GEOM		namelist name		
ASUP(1)	=	supersonic area ratios at which information will be printed out	none	0.0
NASUP	=	number of entries in the ASUP array ≤ 40	none	0
ASUB(1)	=	subsonic area ratios at which information will be printed out	none	0.0
NASUB	=	number of entries in the ASUB array ≤ 10	none	0
NNØZ	=	number of nozzles	none	1
RSI	=	initial throat radius, r_1^* .	in	0.0
RCURV	=	normalized throat radius of curvature, r_c/r^* .	none	0.0
⁺ RSDØT	=	nozzle erosion rate, \dot{r}^* .	mils/sec	0.0
⁺ TBURN	=	motor burn time, used to calculate r^* as a function of time, i.e., $r^*(t) = r_1^* + \dot{r}^* t$.	sec	0.0

⁺These values will be overridden by the Grain Design & Ballistics Module calculated values if BAL=1 or 2 in \$PROB Namelist.

<u>Item</u>		<u>Description</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Assumed Value(s)</u>
IWALL	=	wall specification option flag	none	0
	1	cone option (input THETA, RCURV, THETA1, RSI, and EPS)		
	2	parabolic nozzle contour option (input THETA, RCURV, THETA1, RSI, RMAX, ZMAX)		
	3	circular arc nozzle contour option (input-same as in IWALL=2)		
	4	nozzle contour (spline) option (input THETA, RCURV, THETA1, THE, RSI, RS, ZS, NWS)		

****Note**** - Certain of the calculation modules (QDK and TD2P in particular) contain more extensive nozzle geometry specification options than are presented here. However, the options cited above are applicable to all of the calculation modules in the SPP code.

The following items are illustrated in Figure 2.1 on the next page.

THETA	=	nozzle attachment angle	DEG.	0.0
THETA1	=	nozzle inlet angle	DEG.	0.0
THE		nozzle exit angle (input if IWALL=4 only)	DEG.	0.0
EPS		nozzle expansion ratio (input if IWALL=1 only)	none	0.0
RMAX		normalized radius at the nozzle exit plane (input if IWALL=2 or 3)	none	0.0
ZMAX		normalized axial position of the nozzle exit plane (input if IWALL=2 or 3)	none	0.0
RS(2)	=	table of normalized wall radii downstream of the nozzle tangency point. RS(1) is computed as r_T . (Input if IWALL=4)	none	0.0
ZS(2)	=	table of normalized axially positions downstream of the nozzle tangency point. ZS(1) is computed at Z_T (input if IWALL=4)	none	0.0

<u>Item</u>		<u>Description</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Assumed Value(s)</u>
NWS	=	number of entries in the RS, ZS tables. Includes the first entry. $NWS \leq 20$. (Input if $IWALL=4$)	none	0
RZNORM	=	Optional normalizing factor for the RS, ZS table. For example, if RS & ZS were input as dimensional numbers, RZNORM would be the throat radius in those <u>units</u> .	none	1.0
RI	=	normalized inlet wall radius of curvature. Only used if ØDK calculation selected. It is not necessary to input RI even if an ØDK calculation is to be made.	none	0.0
ECRAT	=	Contraction ratio at which the ballistics calculation will assume the nozzle inlet to start.	none	0
FSUBM	=	length of submergence/length of internal motor. (used in calculating the empirical submergence loss for the nozzle).	none	0.0
AEAS	=	nozzle entrance area/nozzle throat area (used in calculating the empirical submergence loss for the nozzle).	none	1.0
AVELS	=	motor average L^*	in.	0.0
KNØZ	=	nozzle type flag =1 steel nozzle =0 all other types nozzle	none	0
SEND				

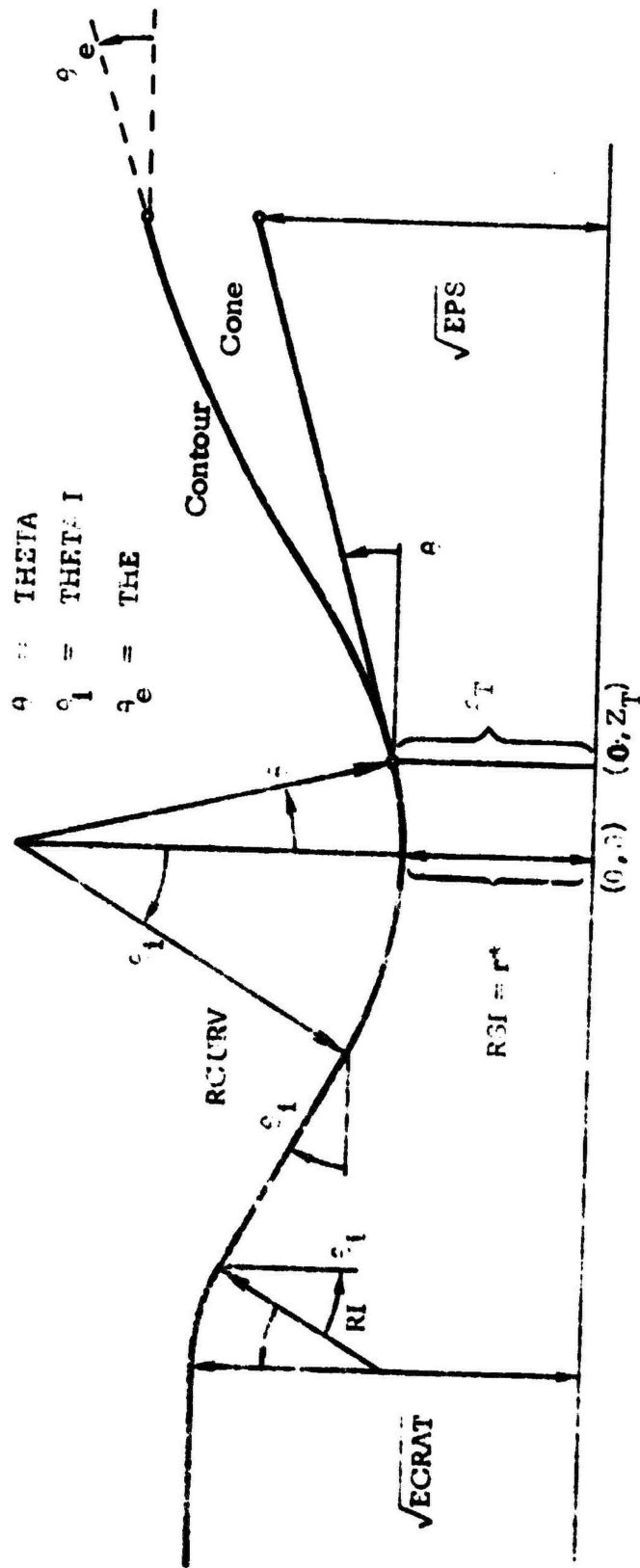


Figure 2-1 Nozzle Geometry

2.4 Trajectory Directive and Input

The TRAJECTORY directive allows the user to input either the altitude or exhaust ambient pressure as a function of time during a motor firing in the \$TRAJ namelist set. This data allows the SPP computer program to calculate the delivered performance at the actual motor conditions. If this input is not specified only vacuum performance can be calculated.

The format of the TRAJECTORY directive and description of the input is as follows:

The word TRAJECTORY must start in card column 1. (Only the first 4 characters are checked). The card following the TRAJECTORY directive should contain \$TRAJ in card columns 2 through 6. The cards following the \$TRAJ card may be in any order upto the \$END card which specifies the end of the trajectory input data. All cards in the namelist input set must start in card column 2 or greater. The input items are

<u>Item</u>		<u>Description</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Assumed Value(s)</u>
\$TRAJ		namelist name		
PAMBI(1)	=	ambient pressure table	PSIA	0.0
H(1)	=	altitude table	FT.	
TTRJ(1)	=	times corresponding to the ambient pressure or altitude tables. Must be monotonically increasing in time.	sec.	0.0
NTJPT	=	number of entries to be used in the input tables. NTJPT ≥ 1. If NTJPT=1, then the following is done: H(2)=H(1); PAMBI(2)=PAMBI(1); TTRJ(2)=1x10 ⁶ .	none	0
IPH	=	0 - pressure table is to be used 1 - altitude table is to be used	none	0
\$END		end of \$TRAJ namelist set		

Note: The PAMBI and H arrays have been equivalenced to each other in order to save core storage. Hence, if both array names are input, the last input values will be used in accordance with the IPH flag.

2.5 Problem Directive and Input

The PRØBLEM directive and \$PRØB namelist input allows the user to specify which calculation modules are to be executed and which losses are to be considered. The occurrence of the PRØBLEM card and associated data in the input stream causes the selected loss modules to be executed in the sequence shown in Table 2.1.

The format of the PRØBLEM directive and description of the input is as follows:

The word PRØBLEM must start in card column 1. (All characters are checked). The card following the PRØBLEM card should contain \$PRØB in card columns 2 through 6. The cards following the \$PRØB card may be in any order up to the \$END card which specifies the end of the problem input data. All cards in the namelist input set must start in card columns 2 or greater. The input items are

<u>Item</u>		<u>Description</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Assumed Value(s)</u>
\$PRØB		namelist name		
ØDE	=	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 4em; line-height: 1;">{</div> these input items call out the calculation modules which are to be executed or specify how the data which would have generated by these modules is to be obtained. The allowable values for these variables are: 0.0 either not considered or not executed. 1.0 module is to be executed. 2.0 data previously generated by module is to be read in on logical unit INF. 3.0 values which would be generated by modules are to be read in.	none	0.
EAL	=		none	0.
ØDK	=		none	0.
TDØP	=		none	0.
TBL	=		none	0.
IREØ	=	0 kinetic start conditions for ØDK are to be read in via the SPECIES directive.	none	0
		1 kinetic start conditions for ØDK are to be computed from a 'restricted equilibrium ØDE calculation'. (see ECRAT in SODE NAMELIST)		

<u>Item</u>		<u>Description</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Assumed Value(s)</u>
ETAI(I)	=	input values of the loss mechanism efficiencies fractions. (Used only if module option =3. is selected)	none	1.0
		<u>I</u> <u>Mechanism</u>		
		1 finite rate kinetics		
		2 2 dimensional-2 phase flow		
		3 combustion efficiency		
		4 submergence		
		5 2 dimensional divergence loss		
INP	=	Unit number on which previously generated data is to be read in on. (See Section 2.11)	none	3
\$END	=	End of namelist set \$PRØB		

2.6 ØDE INPUT DATA (ALL PROBLEMS SPECIFYING ØDE=1.0 OR IREQ=1)

The ØDE input data described here is as defined in NASA SP-273, Reference 1, except namelists input \$INPT2 and \$RKINP have been combined into a single list named \$ØDE. Only the rocket option (RKT in the namelist) is described here since all the other options have been removed from the ØDE calculation module.

The ØDE input data consists of the following input groups:

1. REACTANTS directive card, followed by up to 15 data cards, followed by a blank card, specifying reactants.
2. ØMIT and INSERT directives to omit or insert species for equilibrium/frozen calculations.
3. NAMELISTS directive card followed by input namelist \$ØDE specifying input case data.

2.6.1 REACTANTS CARDS

This set of cards is required for all ØDE problems. The first card in the set contains the word REACTANTS punched in card columns 1 to 9. The last card in the set is blank. In between the first and last cards may be any number of cards up to a maximum of 15, one for each reactant species being considered. The cards for each reactant must give the chemical formula and the relative amount of the reactant. For some problems, enthalpy values are required. The format and contents of the cards are summarized in Table 2-6. A list of some REACTANTS cards is given in Table 2-7.

Relative amounts of reactants. - The relative amounts of reactants may be specified in several ways. They may be specified in terms of moles, mole fraction, or mole percent (by keypunching M in card column 53) or in terms of weight, weight fraction, or weight percent (blank in column 53).

Relative amounts of total fuel to total oxidants can also be input. For this situation, each reactant must be specified as a fuel or an oxidizer by keypunching an F or O, respectively, in column 72 of the REACTANTS card. The amounts given on the REACTANTS cards are relative to total fuel or total oxidant rather than total reactant.

TABLE 2-6. REACTANTS CARDS

Order	Contents	Format	Card columns
First	REACTANTS	3A4	1 to 9
Any	One card for each reactant species (maximum 15). Each card contains:		
	(1) Atomic symbols and formula numbers (maximum 5 sets) ^a	5(A2, F7.5)	1 to 45
	(2) Relative weight ^b or number of moles	F7.5	46 to 52
	(3) Blank if (2) is relative weight or M if (2) is number of moles	A1	53
	(4) Enthalpy or internal energy ^a , cal mole	F9.5	54 to 62
	(5) State, S, L, or G for solid, liquid or gas, respectively	A1	63
	(6) Temperature associated with enthalpy in (4)	F8.5	64 to 71
	(7) F if fuel or O if oxidant	A1	72
	(8) Density in g cm ³ (optional)	F8.5	73 to 83
Last	Blank		

^aProgram will calculate the enthalpy or internal energy (4) for species in the THERMO data at the temperature (6) if zeros are punched in card columns 37 and 38. (See section Reactant enthalpy for additional information.)

^bRelative weight of fuel in total fuels or oxidant in total oxidants. All reactants must be given either all in relative weights or all in number of moles.

TABLE 2-7 LISTING OF SAMPLE REACTANTS CARDS

REACTANTS

H 2.			100.	0.	G298.15	F
N .7808810 .209795AR.004662			100.	-7.202164G	298.15	0

REACTANTS

N 1.	H 4.	CL1.	O 4.	72.06	-70730.	S298.15	F
C 1.	H 1.869550 .U31256S .008415			18.58	-2999.082L	298.15	F
AL1.				9.00	+C.0	S298.15	F
MG1.	O 1.			.20	-143700.	S298.15	F
H 2.	O 1.			.16	-68317.4	L298.15	F

REACTANTS

H 2.		00	100.	0.	G298.15	F
O 2.		00	100.0	0.0	G298.15	0

REACTANTS

N 2.	H 8.	C 2.	50.0	12734.8	L298.15	F .786
N 2.	H 4.		50.0	12050.	L298.15	F 1.003
F 2.			100.	-3030.892L	85.24	O 1.54

REACTANTS

LI1.			100.	C.	S298.15	F
F 2.			100.	-3030.892L	85.24	O 1.54

REACTANTS

N 2.	H 4.		80.	12100.	L298.15	F 1.003
BE1.			20.	0.0	S298.15	F 1.85
H 2.	O 2.		100.	-44880.	L298.15	O 1.407

*Listed above are six examples. Each example must end with a blank card.

There are four options in the $\$ODE$ namelist for indicating relative amounts of total fuel to total oxidant as follows:

1. Oxidant to fuel weight ratio ($\$OF$ is true).
2. Equivalence ratio ($ERATIO$ is true).
3. Fuel percent by weight ($FPCT$ is true).
4. Fuel to air or fuel to oxidant weight ratio (FA is true).

For each option, except $\$ODE$ with $\$ODK \neq 1$, and $TD2P \neq 1$, the values are given in the $\$FSKED$ array of $\$ODE$ (described in Section 2.6.4). For $\$ODE=1$, $\$ODK \neq 1$, and $TD2P \neq 1$, the MIX array is used as described in Reference 1.

Reactant enthalpy. Assigned values for the total reactant are calculated automatically by the program from the enthalpies of the individual reactants. Values for the individual reactants are either keypunched on the **REACTANTS** cards or calculated from the **THERMO** data as follows:

Enthalpies are taken from the **REACTANTS** cards unless zeros are punched in card columns 37 and 38. For each **REACTANTS** card with the "00" code, an enthalpy will be calculated for the species from the **THERMO** data for the temperature given in card columns 64 to 71.

When the program is calculating the individual reactant enthalpy for values from the **THERMO** data, the following two conditions are required:

1. The reactant must also be one of the species in the set of **THERMO** data. For example, $NH_3(g)$ is in the set of **THERMO** data but $NH_3(l)$ is not. Therefore, if $NH_3(g)$ is used as a reactant its enthalpy could be calculated automatically, but that of $NH_3(l)$ could not be.
2. The temperature T must be in the range $T_{low}/1.2 \leq T \leq T_{high} \times 1.2$ where T_{low} to T_{high} is the temperature range of the **THERMO** data.

For many cases it may be desirable to modify the enthalpy entered on the **REACTANT** cards. This can be done by using the **DELH** input array. The **DELH** entry will be added to the system enthalpy as computed by $\$ODE$ from the reactants cards (see above). For example, overall system enthalpy of the propellant can be input through the reactants cards and the energy added or extracted due to conditioning the propellant can be input by the **DELH** entry. An alternate method would be to input zero enthalpy on the Reactants cards and input enthalpy by the **DELH** entry.

The second and less important reason is that if one knows that one or several particular condensed species will be present among the final equilibrium compositions for the first assigned point, then a small amount of computer time can be saved by using an INSERT card. Those condensed species whose chemical formulas are included on an INSERT card will be considered by the program during the initial iterations for the first assigned point. If the INSERT card were not used, only gaseous species would be considered during the initial iterations. However, after convergence, the program would automatically insert the appropriate condensed species and reconverge. Therefore, it usually is immaterial whether or not INSERT cards are used. For all other assigned points the inclusion of condensed species is handled automatically by the program.

NOTE: For all metalized propellants it is strongly suggested that the appropriate condensed phases be included in the insert cards to insure convergence in the equilibrium calculation.

2.6.2 ØMIT and INSERT Cards

ØMIT and INSERT cards are optional. They contain the names of particular species in the library of Thermodynamic Data for the specific purposes discussed below. Each card contains the word ØMIT (in card columns 1-4) or INSERT (in card columns 1-6) and the names of from 1 to 4 species starting in columns 16, 31, 46, and 61. The names must be exactly the same as they appear in the THERMØ data.

2.6.2.1 ØMIT Cards

These cards list species to be omitted from the THERMØ data. If ØMIT cards are not used, the program will consider as possible species all those species in the THERMØ data which are consistent with the chemical system being considered. Occasionally it may be desired to specifically omit one or more species from considerations as possible species. This may be accomplished by means of ØMIT cards.

2.6.2.2 INSERT Cards

These cards contain the names of condensed species only. They have been included as options for two reasons.

The first and more important reason for including the INSERT card option is that, in rare instances, it is impossible to obtain convergence for assigned enthalpy problems (HP or RKT) without the use of an INSERT card. This occurs when, by considering gases only, the temperature becomes extremely low. In these cases, the use of an INSERT card containing the name of the required condensed species can eliminate this kind of convergence difficulty. When this difficulty occurs, the following message is printed by the program: "LOW TEMPERATURE IMPLIES CONDENSED SPECIES SHOULD HAVE BEEN INCLUDED ON AN INSERT CARD".

2.6.3 \$ØDE NAMELIST INPUT

The ØDE subprogram contains namelist input sections \$ØDE. The Namelist \$ØDE must be preceded by a card with NAMELISTS punched in card columns 1-9.

The \$ØDE Namelist is required for inputs to the \$PRØB namelist set if:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{ØDE} = 1.0, \\ \text{or } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ØDK} = 1.0, \\ \text{IREQ} = 1. \end{array} \right. \end{array}$$

If both ØDE=1, and IREQ=1, are specified in the \$PRØB namelist, two sets of ØDE data will be required.

The variables input by the \$ØDE namelist are listed in Table 2-8. Additional information about some of these variables follows:

Pressure units. - The program assumes the pressure in the P schedule to be in units of atmospheres unless PSIA = .TRUE.

Relative amounts of fuel(s) and oxidizer(s). - These quantities may be specified by assigning 1 to 15 vlaues for either o/f, %F, f/a, or r. If no value is assigned for any of these, the program assumes the relative amounts of fuel(s) and oxidizer(s) to be those specified on the REACTANTS cards. (See discussion in REACTANTS Cards, Section 2.6.1).

RKT problem. - Only one value for chamber pressure, P, is to be input.

Print out will be given for the chamber pressure condition (i.e. stagnation) and the throat condition. Print out may be requested at other conditions by use of the PCP schedule and the SUBAR and SUPAR schedules. The values of ASUP and ASUB from the \$GEOM namelist set will automatically be inserted into the SUPAR and SUBAR print arrays. Thus any input into these arrays will override the values input in the \$GLEOM namelist set for the ØDE calculation only.

The program will calculate both equilibrium and frozen performance unless FRØZ=F or EQL=F are input. If FRØZ=F, only equilibrium performance will be calculated. If EQL=F, only frozen performance will be calculated.

TABLE 2-8. VARIABLES IN \$ODE NAMELIST

Variable	No. of entries	Type	Value before read	Definition and comments
RKT	1	L	True	Rocket problem ^a
P(I)	25	R	0	Assigned pressures: stagnation pressures for rocket problems: values in atm unless PSIA, or SI=.T., (see below)
SI	1	L	False	^a Values in P array are in N/m ²
PSIA	1	L	False	^a Values in P array are in psia units
XP(I)	50	R	1.	Not currently used
ØF	1	L	False	Oxidant to fuel weight ratios are to be input ^a
ERATIO	1	L	False	Equivalence ratios are to be input ^a
FPCT	1	L	False	Percent fuel by weight are to be input ^a
FA	1	L	False	Fuel to air weight ratios are to be input ^a
ØFSKED(I)	50	R	0	For a Rocket problem, and ODK=1 or TD2P=1, ØFSKED will be used rather than MIX (see Reference 1). Relative amounts of total oxidant to total fuel are input as defined by ØF, ERATIO, FPCT, or FA.
DELH(I)	50	R	0	This value will be added to the system enthalpy input thru the reactants cards. Units are BTU/# if PSIA=.T., otherwise cal/gram.
IØNS	1	L	False	Consider ionic species ^a
PCP(I)	50	R	0	Compute and print solutions at these ratios of chamber pressure to pressure (entries must be < 1.)
SUBAR(I)	50	R	0	Compute and print solutions at these values of subsonic area ratios (entries must ≠ 1.)
SUPAR(I)	50	R	0	Compute and print solutions at these values of supersonic area ratio (entries must ≠ 1.)

^aIf variable is set to be true.

^bSet variable false if these calculations are not desired.

Table 2-8 (cont'd)

Variable	No. of entries	Type	Value before read	Definition and comments
ECRAT	1	R	0	Subsonic area ratio to start ØDK calculations with computed equilibrium conditions. The SUBAR input table must include an entry equal to ECRAT. ^c
EQL	1	L	True	Calculate rocket performance assuming equilibrium composition during expansion ^b .
FRØZ	1	L	True ^d	Calculate rocket performance assuming frozen composition during expansion ^b .
LISTSP	1	L	False	List names and dates of all species residing on thermodynamic data used ^a .
KASE	1	I	0	Optional assigned number associated with case.
SØLPT	1	L	TRUE	For cases with condensed phases, the equilibrium conditions at the onset of solidification will be calculated. ^b
NLPRNT	1	L	FALSE	Write out the SØDE namelist data set using a namelist write. ^a

^aIf variable is set to be true.

^bSet variable false if these calculations are not desired.

^cRequired only for the restricted equilibrium option, i.e., IREQ=1 in SPRØB namelist.

^dAssumed false for a restricted equilibrium calculation.

2.7 Grain Design and Ballistics Input

The input for this module is described in three parts. Section 2.7.1 describes the \$BAL NAMELIST input, while Sections 2.7.2 and 2.7.3 describe the formatted grain design and formatted ballistics input, respectively.

2.7.1 \$BAL NAMELIST

In the following list of input quantities an * preceding the variable name means that it is internally transmitted from the ODE module if ODE = 1 or 2 in the \$PRØB NAMELIST (at present only values at one chamber pressure are transmitted to the BAL module from the ØDE module). Two ** are used to denote variables that are transmitted from the \$GEØM NAMELIST, if used. Values input directly in \$BAL will over-ride internally transmitted values.

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Units</u>
*PC	Estimate of initial chamber pressure	lb./in ²
CSTART	Theoretical C	ft/sec
*TFT	Theoretical flame temperature	°K
*CPG	Specific heat of the gas only	Btu/mol/°R
*CPM	Specific heat of combustion products	Btu/mol/°R
*GAM	Ratio of specific heats	-
*XMG	Moles of gas per 100gm of products	mol/100gm
*XMM	Moles of products per 100gm of products	mol/100gm
*FCP	Moles of condensed phase per 100 gm of products	mol/100gm
*XMV	Gas viscosity	lb/in/sec
*XKG	Gas thermal conductivity	Btu/in/sec/°R
*XB	Nozzle erosion parameter, R	-
**RN(1)	Nozzle entrance radius	in
**RN(2)	Initial nozzle throat radius	in
**RN(3)	Nozzle exit radius	in
DTIME	Not used	-
KBAL	Logical unit number for internal information transfer (set equal to 8 in MC module)	-
MODE	Integer used for control of internal information transfer. (Set equal to 0 in MC module)	-
**NNOZ	Number of nozzles	-

2.7.2 Grain Geometry Inputs

The data cards required to define the initial grain geometry are divided into two categories: (1) Initial data cards and (2) Figure cards. This input must be preceded by a title card. This title card is not used, however. The title card described in Section 2.1 is used instead.

2.7.2.1 Initial Data Cards

INITIAL is punched on the cards starting in column 1. These cards contain data which define the region in a coordinate system where the surfaces will be located plus data which control the limitations and X, Y and burn increments. The burn interval may be divided into a maximum of four sub-intervals; e.g., B0, B1, B2, B3, B4, where the Kth sub-interval (the interval defined by B_{K-1} , B_K) would be divided into NB_K parts. This may be desired where, for example, it is obvious that a complicated shape will burn into a simple shape, warranting a change in mesh size to save computer time.

The subscripting for X, NX and Y, NY is also identical* and is related to the burn intervals as follows: for each burn sub-interval, a complete set of X and Y values must be prepared, thus the reason for the double subscript on these quantities. The procedure for the first subscript is the same as for the burn and burn increments and the second subscript corresponds to the burn interval. To illustrate, suppose the burn interval is divided into two sub-intervals B0 to B1 to B1 with NB_1 and NB_2 parts; thus, two sets each of X and Y data are required, as follows:

Interval B0 to B1:

X01, X11, NX11, X21, NX21, X31, NX31 up to X41, NX41*

Y01, Y11, NY11, Y21, . . . Y41, NY41

Interval B1 to B2:

X02, X12, NX12, X22, NX22, . . . , X42, NX42

Y02, Y12, NY12, . . . , Y42, NY42

*EXCEPTION: When the only burn interval is from B0 to B1 it is possible to have up to sixteen changes in the X interval. The subscripting on the X input would be as follows:

From one to nine interval changes:

X01	X11	NX11	X61	NX61
X21	NX21		X71	NX71
X31	NX31		X81	NX81
X41	NX41		X91	NX91
X51	NX51			

From ten to sixteen changes (continuing)

X03	NX23	X43	NX63
X13	NX33	X53	NX73
X23	NX43	X63	NX83
X33	NX53		

where X01 = beginning X

X11 = ending X

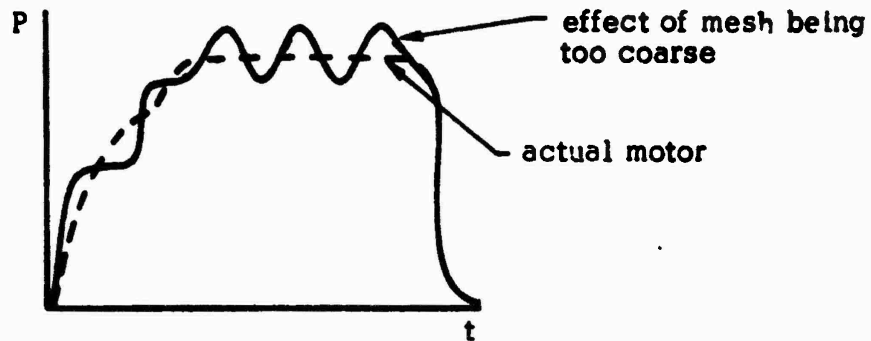
NX11 = number of intervals in between X01 and X11

X21 = next ending X

NX21 = number of intervals in between X11 and X21

etc.

If too large a mesh size is specified a plot of surface area, or pressure, versus burn distance, or time, will reveal a saw tooth effect.

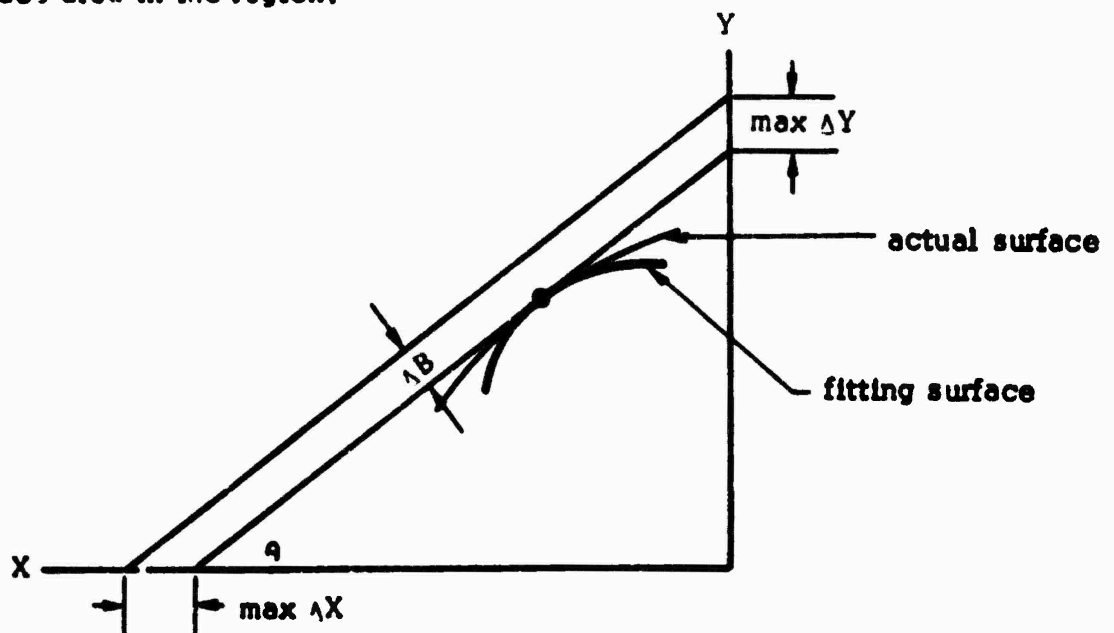


To avoid this situation the maximum X and Y increments should be based on the following criteria: the maximum X and Y increments, in order that a step or saw tooth effect in the plot of surface area or pressure versus burn distance or time is not obtained, are:

$$\max \Delta X = \Delta B \csc \theta$$

$$\max \Delta Y = \Delta B \sec \theta$$

where θ is the angle between the X axis and the line tangent to the point of intersection of the actual void and the representation figure that constitutes most to the surface area in the region.



It is not necessary for the number of increments of X and Y corresponding to the first burn interval to equal the number of increments of X and Y corresponding to the second burn interval and also for any more burn intervals. The restrictions on X and Y are that the initial and final values for X are equal and the initial and final values for Y are equal. To illustrate, suppose the following case:

For the interval B0 to B1:

$$X01 = 0.0$$

$$X11 = 5.0$$

$$NX11 = 10.0$$

$$X21 = 10.0$$

$$NX21 = 6.0$$

For the interval B1 to B2:

$$X02 = 0.0$$

$$X12 = 10.0$$

$$NX12 = 10.0$$

In this case $X01 = X02$ and $X21 = X12$. The same idea follows with Y.

The number of burn intervals must be a whole number, and the number of X and Y increments must be whole numbers, and the X and Y increments must be even whole numbers.

The burn interval, or sum of burn sub-intervals, constitutes the total propellant web. The number of burns, NB, determines the frequency of geometry output; thus, NB 20 will yield answers for each 5% of web burned. This is not to be confused with NX or NY, which define the calculational mesh at a given time or web burned, or with separate control of ballistics output.

The computational time will be proportional to the product of the number of X and Y increments. In other words, if both are doubled, the time will increase by roughly a factor of 4.

2.7.2.2 Figure Cards

The first card for each surface contains the names of the figure starting in column 1. The cards immediately following contain the data defining the figure and how it will burn. The first card contains information of whether the figure is to consist of propellant or void. If the figure is to consist of propellant, a CR is punched in columns 19-20 and the figure is considered to burn inward; otherwise

the figure is considered void and burns outward.

The burning of the figure is controlled on a BURN card. A figure may burn in any combination of the following types of burning. (This card is used only if a figure is to be burned in a special manner.)

<u>Type Burn</u>	<u>Variables Name Columns</u>	<u>Value Columns</u>	<u>Burn Considered</u>	<u>Action</u>
Nonburning	NB		Burn = 0.0	No burning occurs in the figure.
Delayed burn	DB	a	Burn = B-a	The figure is delayed in burning the specified amount (a).
Rated burn	RB	b	Burn = (B)(b)	The figure is burned b times as fast (or slow) as the normal burn.
Corner rounding	CR	c	-----	The figure (prism, cone or cylinder) is backed-up the distance c and then burned out again the distance.

The data defining the figure is contained on the DATA cards. Punched in columns 1-4 of these cards is the word DATA. These cards will contain the control characters X1, X2, X3, Y1, Y2, Y3, Z1, Z2, Z3, R, R1, R2, H. The X, Y, and Z characters define points in an X, Y and Z coordinate system. R is the radius and H is for prism height. In the case of a cone, where two radii are required, R1 and R2 are used. When R1=R2; e.g., in a cylinder, the R is used, which will cause the same value to be stored in R1 and R2.

The figures the program will handle and their inputs are:

Cone (right)	Two points (the center of two bases)	X1, Y1, Z1 X2, Y2, Z2
	Two radii (the radius of the two bases) (R1 is radius at point 1 and R2 is radius at point 2)	R1, R2
Cylinder (right)	Two points (the center of the two bases)	X1, Y1, Z1 X2, Y2, Z2
	One radius (the radius of the cylinder)	R

Prism (right triangular)	Three points (corners of bisecting plane)	X1, Y1, Z1 X2, Y2, Z2 X3, Y3, Z3
	Height of prism	H
Sphere	One point (center of sphere)	X1, Y1, Z1
	Radius of sphere	R

2.7.2.3 Propellant Periphery and Exposed Insulation

The complete description of the motor geometry requires a series of cards in the form of a table of outer propellant radius versus axial position. The X convention should be consistent with that describing the configurations above, but the number of entries need not be consistent with NX. Only the extremities in X need be consistent with those on the initial *INIT) cards. Up to 100 entries are allowed; however, far fewer will generally suffice.

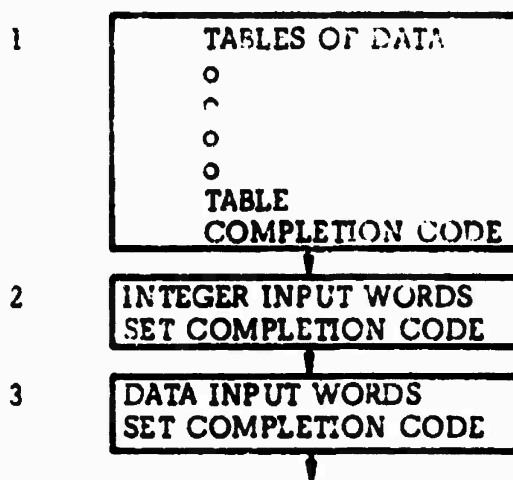
Insulation area exposed as the web burns is not computed, but may be input in the form of a table. (See Section 2.7.3, Table 2-10)

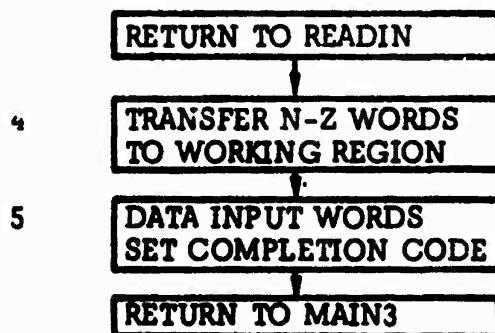
2.7.3 Ballistics Inputs

2.7.3.1 Input Scheme

Following the last card containing grain design information, but preceding the ballistics input, a card containing the word COMPUTE, starting in card column 1, must appear.

The ballistics input is controlled from subroutine TABIN, but is actually read in subroutine DATAIN, in the following sequence:





All of the data tables (1) are read first, with a limit of 50 tables and 3000_{10} words of storage, both about three times more than normal input for one case. The tabular input is assumed to continue until a READ IN completion code (loc. 4=-1) is given. The input in the remaining two sets (2) and (3) is then interpreted in the program. Integer words (2) are logic controls for the calculation, and data words (3) include coefficients, constants, and some problem logic control words, to be described in detail in subsection 2.7.3.2.

The input is transferred to working storage in the main program (4) if non-zero (nz) values are given. As a result, only changes in the problem are needed in successive cases. Also, only input pertinent to the case and options to be used is required, so unneeded input can be completely ignored. Since zero input is ignored, no "filling" is required, but values in the cards do no harm if desired for column alignment, etc. One limitation in the method is that options can not be "turned off" by inputting a zero in a later card. The node points are derived from the NX values in the grain design input. Points defining radial slots include one point at the end of each grain segment and one (only one) in the slot. The number of NX increments is given as -2.0 for the special case of a radial slot to key the logic. Once accomplished, the number is made positive and the grain design program operates as usual.

2.7.3.2 Details of Input

In this subsection, the mechanics of card format and table input are considered; then the parameters and requirements are specified.

Format

Three card input formats are used by the program,

4 (I2, I4, 6X), I2, 28A	Logic, first of set
6 (I2, I4, 6X), I2	Logic, remaining cards in set
6 (I2, F10), I2	Data

For either logic (integer) words or data cards, the input is interpreted as (loc for location).

1-2	3-12	13-14	---
loc,	input value	loc	---
I2,	I4, 6X or F10	I2	---

The input cards are read in sets, and a set is assumed to continue until a completion sign is encountered. Two completion signs are recognized:

- (i) A blank card
- (ii) A negative location, i.e., location = -1 in any of the I2 fields on the card

Note that the completion sign for the group of tabular inputs is different in meaning and form ($b^4_{bb} -1$ in I2, I4).

Rules governing the interpretation of a card set include:

Any number of cards may form a set

Any order of locations is acceptable

Zero values of input are ignored

If locations are repeated, the last value of input is used (overwrites)

If a location is blank but data is given, a sequenced list is assumed, so the following two cards are equivalent:

1	10.	2	11.	3	12.	-1
1	10.		11.		12.	-1

The sequencing does not follow from card to card, so the first location on the next card must be given.

Tabular Data

Data tables are assumed of the form $z=f(x, y)$. Tables are termed rectangular if the number of x arguments in the rows is the same for each of the columns of y arguments. A non-rectangular table, then, has a varying number of x arguments in the columns.

The card sets to input a table are given in Table 2-9 with the location

Table 2-9 Input of Tabular Data

Input for Form $Z = f(X, Y)$

Input Type	Input	Description
Integer card set	Required	Control constants
Data card set	Required if $NY > 1$ Omit if $NY=1$	Y values
Data card sets	1 set if rectangular NY sets if nonrectangular	X values
Data card sets	NY sets required	Z values

Integer Cards 4 (I2, I4, 6X), I2, 28A; 6(I2, I4, 6X) I2

Location	Input	Description
1	Required	Table number (see Table 2-10)
3	Optional	Key to LOG-LOG interpolation (+)
4	Optional	Table type non-rectangular = (+) (Note that (-) is key to end table inputs)
5	Optional	Number of Y (columns) values, required if $NY > 1$
6	Optional	Number of X (rows) values, required if $NX > 1$
7 to 25	Optional	Number of X values in 2nd ---- 19th Y columns, non-rectangular tables

Data Card Sets 6 (I2, F10), I2

Location	Input	Description
1	Optional	List of X, Y, or Z values sequenced from Location 1
Any	Required	Completion sign

NOTES:

1. A table can degenerate to one point in X, Y, or both.
2. Interpolation is linear with no extrapolation: values at boundary of table are returned.
3. A missing table causes $Z=0$ and one (only one) error message.

of the words in the sets. The logic (integer) card set is always required and must include a table number and a completion sign. The number of y columns (NY) in location 5 and x rows (NX) in location 6 must be given if more than one. Location 3 is used to key log-log interpolation if desired, and a (+) value in location 4 keys a nonrectangular table.

Usually, one set of y values, one set of x values, and NY sets of z values compose a table. If only one column is specified, the set of y values is omitted. If a non-rectangular table is specified, the number of x values in each column must be given, starting in location 7, and an x argument set is required for each y argument.

Assignment of Input Tables

The numbers of input data tables are assigned in the subroutine MAIN3 due to compiled-in constants in the call statement:

```
CALL TAB (X, Y, Z, NO)
```

The correspondence of input data and the table numbers, NO is given in Table 2-10 with the FORTRAN symbol and assumed arguments of the tables. In Table 2-10, data that is designated as "optional" is needed only if the related option is specified. Data that is designated as required is almost always needed since zero values of the parameter (Z) are rarely meaningful; the possible exception is the list of times of detailed output where no input results in printout at all time steps.

Integer Inputs

A series of integer words may be input to control program options, as shown in Table 2-11. Loc (4)-NUM(4)=-1 is the required input to indicate the end of data tables. The none number of each radial slot is required input. Other input in Table 2-11 is used only if the particular option is desired.

Data Input Words

Up to 99 data (real) word locations are provided to complete the input constants and control options in the program, as listed in Table 2-12. Note that one data set is used, regardless of the number of cards, as discussed earlier.

Table 2-10 Input Table Assignments

<u>Table No.</u>	<u>Function</u>	<u>Input</u>	<u>Z Symbol</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>Y</u>
1	Propellant strand burning rate at conditioning temp.	Required	RO	P(I)	-
2	Pressure exponent	Required	SLOPE	P(I)	-
3	Motor geometry (grain outer radius)	Required	R(1)	X123	-
4	Insulation area	Optional	AI	TIME	-
5	Time increments	Required	DT	TIME	-
6	Time of detailed output	Required	TLIST	TIME	-
7	Throat area table	Optional	AP (NN); KODE=5	TIME	-
8	Slot burn rate correction	Optional	DR	WEB(I)	X(I)
13	Slot diameter	Optional	DSLOT	TIME	AFI(L)
14	Slot burn-back correction	Optional	DX	WEB(I)	AFI(L+10)

Table 2-11 Integer Input Parameters

<u>Location</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Input</u>	<u>Description</u>
Num (4)	-	Required	(=-1) indicator of end of tables
Num (5)	Ign	Optional	Key (+) for ignition dt option
Num (11-20)		Optional	Node number of radial slots
Num (21-30)		Optional	Propellant number for following segment

Table 2-12 Data Input Parameters

<u>Location</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Input</u>	<u>Description</u>
Z(1)	TSTOP	sec.	Required	Calculation run (expected burn) time
Z(2)	TRISE	sec.	Optional	Time of rapid pressure rise (ignition rise), an aid to convergence
Z(3)	CONV	--	Required	Convergence ratio (.00005-.005)
Z(6)	PAMB	lb/in ²	Required	Ambient pressure
Z(7)	KODE	--	Required	Nozzle material 1. carbon phenolic 2. ATJ Graphite 3. pyrolytic graphite 4. non-eroding 5. a table of erosion rate is to be input
Z(8)	KODE 1	--	Required	1. If fully insulated motor 2. If uninsulated
Z(9)	KODE 2	--	Required	Binder type 1. PBA Binder 2. HTPB Binder 3. CTPB Binder 4. NC Binder 5. PU Binder 6. PGA/NC Binder 7. NF Binder
Z(10)	ALUM	per cent	Required	Aluminum concentration
Z(11)	MMO	gm/mole	Required	Molecular wt. metal oxide
Z(12)	TAMB	°K	Required	Ambient temperature
Z(13)	FACTOR	--	Required	Loop gain ratio
Z(14)	PSTART	lb/in ²	Required	Trial value of motor pressure
Z(15)	ETAF	fractional	Required	Nozzle efficiency; 1.000 in the integrated mode
Z(16)	RHO	lb/in ³	Required	Propellant density
Z(17)	RHOI	lb/in ³	Optional	Insulation density
Z(18)	RI	in/sec	Optional	Insulation ablation rate
Z(19)	ANOZ	in ²	Optional	Projected nozzle surface area for reradiation to propellant
Z(20)	ETAIN	fractional	Required	Recovery efficiency for radial slots

Table 2-12 Data Input Parameters (Continued)

<u>Location</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Input</u>	<u>Description</u>
Z(21)	C1	in/sec	Required	Erosive burning constant
Z(22)	C2	--	Required	Erosive burning exponent
Z(23)	RHOAMB	lb/in ³	Required	Ambient gas density
Z(24)	CS	BTU/lb°R	Required	Heat capacity of propellant
Z(25)	TSUR	°K	Required	Propellant surface temperature (850 for AP-composite, 520 for double-base)
Z(26)	ALPHA	in ² /sec	Required	Propellant thermal diffusivity
Z(41)-Z(50)	AF	--	Optional	Key word for radial slot ignition, 10 forward faces, 10 aft faces (value = ignite)
Z(71)-Z(80)	AFI	in	Optional	Table argument value for up to 10 radial slot ignition diameter inputs (key to input table number 13). Ignited diameter becomes required input if slot face is burning.
Z(91)-Z(100)	---	--	Optional	Key word to suppress pressure rise down the port. Requires definition of slots and segments to function.

Termination of Ballistics Data Set

Following the last card containing ballistics input a card containing the words END OF PROGRAM, beginning in card column 1, must be inserted.

2.8 ØDK INPUT DATA

ØDK input data is required only in ØDK = 1 as specified in the \$PRØB namelist set.

2.8.1 SPECIES

Species used by the computer program are determined in several possible ways, depending upon the problem type. Methods used to determine chemical species for each problem type are discussed below.

ØDK = 1, IREQ = 0

For ØDK problems, species names and concentrations must be input, see Section 2.8.1.1

ØDK = 1, IREQ = 1

For ØDE (restricted) - ØDK problems, the initial start conditions for the kinetic expansion are obtained from a restricted equilibrium calculation. The species list generated by the equilibrium calculation generally contains many more species than the 40 species for which the ØDK subprogram is dimensioned. Therefore a selection process is required to interface the ØDE calculated equilibrium start conditions with the ØDK kinetic expansion calculations. This selection is performed using the following rules:

- Rule 1 If a species appears in a reaction, it is selected for the kinetic calculation.
- Rule 2 If a species is specified using INERTS directive it is selected for the kinetic calculations.
- Rule 3 If any species has a mole fraction greater than an input criterion, it is selected for the kinetic calculation.

Species which are selected but which do not appear in a reaction are treated as inert and listed as such on the output list of selected species.

2.8.1.1 ØDK OPTION FOR INPUT OF INITIAL SPECIES CONCENTRATIONS (APPLIES TO THE ØDK ONLY PROBLEM)

This input begins with a single card with SPECIES in columns 1 through 7 and with either MASS FRACTIONS or MOLE FRACTIONS in columns 9 through 22. If the identifier for mass or mole fractions is omitted, mass fractions are assumed. Up to 40 species cards may be input. Only those species specified by input species cards will be considered for an ØDK problem. The order of the input species cards is independent of the order in which the species appear on the master Thermodynamic Data file.

A chemical species is identified symbolically by 12 alphanumeric characters and must correspond identically with the species name as it appears on the Thermodynamic Data file. A complete list of the current species names are listed in Table 2-4. The species symbol may not contain the characters * or =.

<u>Col</u>	<u>Function</u>
1-10	Not used
11-22	Species symbol (left-justified)
23-30	Not used
31-60	Value of initial species concentration (if zero must be input as 0.0) free field F or E format
61-80	User Identification if desired

2.8.2 REACTIONS

Chemical reactions must be input for an ØDK problem.

Up to 50 reactions with an implied third body and a total 150 reactions may be input to the program. Only one card per reaction, and only one reaction per card is permitted. Cards specifying third body reactions must precede cards specifying all other reactions. Species names appearing in the symbolic reaction set must correspond identically with the species names as they appear in the master Thermodynamic Data (see Table 2-4). A card listing for a sample reaction set is presented in Table 2-13.

Table 2-13 Sample Aluminized Propellant Reaction Set

REACTIONS									
CO + O = CO2	AE5,05E15	HE0.	HE2,5.	RAULCH (10A11)					
CLP + CL = CL2	AE2,5113.	HE0.	HE66,650.	SOLOMON (1071)					
HPL = H + CL	AE6,86E21.	HE2.	HE102,17.	JACORS (1066)					
H2 = H + O2	AE2,40E15.	HE0,0.	HE65,0.	NO.34 RAULCH (1060)					
H2 = H + H	AE7,00E12.	HE=,60.	HE92,60.	NO.3 BROOKAW (1070)					
H + OH = H2O	AE3,00E12.	HE1,00.	HE 0,00.	NO.5 PREHN (1067)					
O2 = O + O	AE2,05E13.	HE1,00.	HE110,7.	NO.1 JOHNSTON (1068)					
ALCL + CL = ALCL2	AE3,05E14.	HE 0,5.	HE 0,0.	31					
ALCL2 + CL = ALCL3	AE3,05E14.	HE 0,5.	HE 0,0.	32					
ALCL + O = ALOCL	AE3,05E14.	HE 0,5.	HE 0,0.	41					
AL + H = ALH	AE 3,05E14.	HE 0,5.	HE 0,0.	ESTIMATE					
H + AL2 = AL2H	AE 3,05E14.	HE 0,5.	HE 0,0.	ESTIMATE					
OH + AL2 = AL2OH	AE 3,05E14.	HE 0,5.	HE 0,0.	ESTIMATE					
AL + H = ALH	AE 3,05E14.	HE 0,5.	HE 0,0.	ESTIMATE					
END TRR REAX									
CO + CL = CO2 + CL	AE1,511	HE=,5.	HE3,5.	ESTIMATE					
CO + O = CO2	AE1,7AF10.	HE0.	HE2,93.	RAULCH (10A11)					
CO + OH = CO2 + H	AE6,6F11	HE0.	HE1,00.	RAULCH (10A11)					
CO2 + H2 = CO + H2O	AE4,5F8	HE=,5.	HE15.	TIMMER (1047)					
CO2 + O = CO + O2	AE1,0F13	HE0.	HE54,15.	RAULCH (10A11)					
CL + H2 = CL2 + H	AE5,511	HE=,5.	HE3,5.	ESTIMATE					
CL + H2 = HCL + H	AE6,511	HE=,5.	HE2,6.	ESTIMATE					
CL + H2 = HCL + H	AE1,2F13.	HE0.	HE6,7.	WFTONREH (108					
CL + OH = HCL + O	AE2,0E11	HE=,67.	HE,1	MAVER (1047)					
CL + H = HCL + O	AE5,511	HE=,5.	HE3,54.	ESTIMATE					
CL + O = CL2 + O2	AE5,511	HE=,5.	HE3,54.	ESTIMATE					
CL + H = HCL + CL	AE3,05E14.	HE0.	HE3,0.	CHERRY (1047)					
CL2 + O = CL + O2	AE5,511	HE=,5.	HE3,0.	ESTIMATE					
HCL + OH = H2O + CL	AE1,0E11	HE=,5.	HE4,0.	CHERRY (1047)					
H2 + O = H + OH	AE2,05E13.	HE0,00.	HE 0,00.	NO.10 BRARRS (1070)					
H2 + OH = H + H2O	AE2,10E17.	HE0,00.	HE 5,15.	NO.20 RAULCH (1068)					
NO + N2 = N2 + O2	AE1,513	HE0.	HE76,0.	RAULCH (10A11)					
NO + O2 = NO2 + O	AE5,74E12.	HE0,00.	HE 0,70.	NO.21 RAULCH (1068)					
O2 + H = OH + O	AE1,66E14.	HE0,01.	HE14,60.	NO.10 RELLES (1070)					
AL + O = CO = AL	CO2	AE1,05E11	HE=,5.	HE 3,215.	217				
AL + O = CO = AL	CO2	AE4,7 F11	HE=,5.	HE 3,215.	220				
AL + O = CL = AL	ALCL	AE1,05E11	HE=,5.	HE 3,621.	221				
AL + OH = CL = AL	H	AE4,7 F11	HE=,5.	HE 3,621.	222				
AL + O = ALCL = AL2O	CL	AE1,05E11	HE=,5.	HE 3,269.	220				
AL + CL2 = ALCL = ALCL	HCL	AE1,05E11	HE=,5.	HE2,544.	232				
AL + CL2 = ALCL = ALCL	CL	AE4,7 F11	HE=,5.	HE1,4.	234				
AL + OH = HCL = ALCL	H	AE4,7 F11	HE=,5.	HE2,857.	234				
AL + O = CL = ALCL	O	AE4,7 F11	HE=,5.	HE2,857.	237				
AL + O = ALCL = ALCL	ALDCL	AE1,05E11	HE=,5.	HE2,866.	240				
AL + O = CL2 = ALCL	CL	AE1,05E11	HE=,5.	HE1,4.	262				
AL + O = CL2 = ALCL	CO	AE1,05E11	HE=,5.	HE1,470.	263				
AL + O = OH = ALCL	HCL	AE4,74E11	HE=,5.	HE2,607.	266				
AL + O = CL2 = ALCL	CL	AE1,05E11	HE=,5.	HE1,4.	265				
AL + O = CL2 = ALCL	CL	AE1,05E11	HE=,5.	HE2,544.	264				
AL + O = HCL = ALCL	H	AE1,05E11	HE=,5.	HE2,857.	267				
AL + O = OH = ALCL	H	AE1,05E11	HE=,5.	HE2,857.	267				
AL + O = O2 = ALCL	O	AE1,05E11	HE=,5.	HE3,200.	260				
AL + O = ALCL2 = ALCL	ALCL	AE1,05E11	HE=,5.	HE2,544.	266				
AL + O = CL2 = ALCL	CL	AE1,05E11	HE=,5.	HE1,4.	311				
AL + O = H = ALCL	HCL	AE1,05E11	HE=,5.	HE2,801.	310				
AL + OH = AL2H = AL	AE 1,05E11	HE =0,5.	HE 5,245.	ESTIMATE					
AL + CL = AL2H + CL	AE 1,05E11	HE =0,5.	HE 5,416.	ESTIMATE					
AL + OH = AL2H + H	AE 1,05E11	HE =0,5.	HE 6,002.	ESTIMATE					
AL + OH = AL2H + H	AE 1,05E11	HE =0,5.	HE 7,						

The symbolic reaction set contains directive cards and reaction/data cards in groups as outlined below:

REACTIONS	Directive for start of symbolic reaction input
.	
.	Reactions with implied third body species
END TBR REAX	Directive for end of third body reactions
.	
.	All other reactions
.	
LAST REAX	Directive for end of reactions
INERTS	Specified inert species
THIRD BODY REAX RATE RATIOS	Directive for start of third body reaction rate ratios
.	
.	Third body reaction rate ratios
.	
LAST CARD	Directive for end of REACTIONS input

The content and format of each type of card is defined as follows:

2.8.2.1 The symbolic reaction set begins with a card containing the word REACTIONS in columns 1 through 9. Other columns on this card can be used for comments.

2.8.2.2 Each card defining a reaction is divided into five fields, separated by commas. Each field contains:

field 1	a reaction	
field 2	A = followed by a value of A	} rate parameters for the reactions
field 3	N = followed by the value of N	
field 4	B = followed by the value of B, the activation energy (Kcal/mole)	
field 5	available for comments	

The general form of a reaction is:



where the left hand side represents reactants and the right hand side represents products. The reaction can be either endothermic or exothermic.

The multipliers, N, must be integers and represent stoichiometric coefficients. If no stoichiometric coefficient is given, the value 1 is assumed. The dimensioning currently in the program requires that:

$$N_1 + N_2 + \dots \leq 10$$

and

$$N_a + N_b + \dots \leq 10$$

The chemical species (denoted by the word "symbol" in the above general form) can contain up to 12 characters, each of which must match a species name contained in the thermodynamic data (see Table 2-2, card 3). Examples:

<u>Reaction</u>	<u>Interpretation</u>
NA++CL--=NACL	$\text{Na}^+ + \text{Cl}^- = \text{NaCl}$
B+2+Ø-2=BØ	$\text{B}^{++} + \text{Ø}^{--} = \text{BØ}$
BE+2+2*ØH--=BEØHØH	$\text{Be}^{++} + 2\text{ØH}^- = \text{Be}(\text{ØH})_2$

The value assigned to A, N, B defines the forward (i.e. left to right) reaction rate, k, as

$$k = A \cdot T^{-N} \cdot e^{-(1000B/RT)}$$

in units of cc, °K, mole, sec.

All three reaction rate parameters must be input. The numeric value of each parameter may be specified in either I, F, or E format. If E format is used, the E must appear before the exponent.

2.8.2.3 The reactions with an implied third body must precede other types of reactions, and must be followed by the directive (columns 1 through 12):

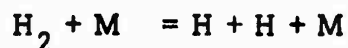
```
Col 1  ↓
      END TBR REAX
```

all reactions prior to the above directive will have a third body term added to each side of the reaction, e.g.,

H2 = H + H, ...

END TBR REAX

defines the chemical reaction



where M is a generalized third body. Specific third body effects may be included by inputting specific third body reaction rate ratios as outlined in 2.8.4. Cards encountered after the END TBR REAX directive card do not have a third body term added.

2.8.2.4 All other reactions are input next, exactly as described under 2.8.2.2.

2.8.2.5 After the last reaction has been defined, a card with LAST REAX in columns 1 through 9 is input.

2.8.2.6 Reaction rate data for 14 dissociation-recombination (implied third body) reactions and 59 binary exchange reactions are listed in Table 2-13 for propulsion systems containing elements C, N, O, H, Cl and Al. Cards can be abstracted from Table 2-13 for input to the computer program. For the implied third body reactions, the third body for which the rate applies is indicated in parenthesis in the comment field (M represents a "generalized" third body).

2.8.3 INERT SPECIES OPTION

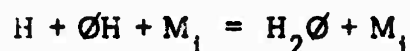
Inert species (i.e. species not appearing in reactions) can be included in the input by input of a card with INERTS in columns 1 through 6 followed by a list of inert species names. The species names must each be followed by a comma and each name must be written exactly as in the master thermodynamic data. The last comma must be followed by the word END. See Table 2-14 for an example. The species list can continue on to the next card, but a species name cannot overlap onto the next card.

2.8.4 THIRD BODY REACTION RATE RATIOS

As described above in Section 2.8.2.2 for the j^{th} reaction only one reaction rate, k_j , where

$$k_j = AT^{-N_j} e^{-B_j/RT}$$

can be input. For three body recombination reactions such as



the rate of reaction is in general different for each species, M_1 , depending upon the efficiency of the species, M_1 , as a third body collision partner. The temperature dependence of a recombination rate is approximately independent of the third body; i.e., for the i^{th} third body and j^{th} reaction:

$$k_{ij} = A_{ij} T^{-N_j} e^{-B_j/RT}.$$

The third body efficiency of the i^{th} species for the j^{th} reaction is then defined as

$$m_{ij} = A_{ij}/A_j.$$

Thus m_{ij} is the ratio of the reaction rate with species M_i as the third body to the reaction rate input on the reaction card described in Section 2.8.2.2.

If reaction rate ratios, m_{ij} , are to be input for the dissociation-recombination reactions, a card with THIRD BODY REAX RATE RATIOS in columns 1 through 27 must be input next. If this card is deleted from the input, the program assumes all $m_{ij} = 1$. If this card is included in the input, it must be followed either by a card with ALL EQUAL 1.0 in columns 1 through 13 (which sets all $m_{ij} = 1$) or by SPECIES cards as described below.

The m_{ij} can be input using a card with the word SPECIES in columns 1 through 7. This word is followed by the name of the i^{th} species followed by a comma, followed by the values m_{ij} in F format, each followed by a comma. These m_{ij} values can be continued onto succeeding cards. Note that the m_{ij}

TABLE 2-14 LISTING OF SAMPLE REACTIONS CARDS FOR AN O₂/H₂ PROPELLANT

```

REACTIONS      O-H      MAY 3-4 1972  JANNAF PSWG
H + OH = H2O    , A=7.5E23 , N=2.6 , R=0.0 , (AR) NO.
O + H = OH      , A=4.0E18 , N=1.0 , R=0.0 , (AR) NO.
O + O = O2      , A=1.2E17 , N=1.0 , R=0.0 , (AR) NO.
H + H = H2      , A=6.4E17 , N=1.0 , R=0.0 , (AR) NO.
END TBR REAX
H2 + OH = H + H2O , A=2.19E13 , N=0.0 , R=5.15 , BAULCH NO. 2
OH + OH = O + H2O , A=5.75E12 , N=0.0 , R=7.80 , BAULCH NO. 2
H + OH = O + H2  , A=7.33E12 , N=0.0 , R=7.300 , BAULCH NO. 2
O + OH = H + O2  , A=1.3E13 , N=0.0 , R=0.0 , BAULCH NO. 2
LAST REAX
INERTS N2,AR,END
THIRD BODY REAX RATE RATIOS
SPECIES AR,1.,1.,1.,1.,1.
SPECIES H2,5.,5.,5.,4.
SPECIES H2O,20.,5.,5.,20.
SPECIES O2,5.,5.,4.,1.5.
SPECIES N2,4.,4.,4.,1.5.
SPECIES H,12.5,12.5,12.5,25.
SPECIES O,12.5,12.5,12.5,25.
SPECIES OH,12.5,12.5,12.5,25.
LAST CARD

```

values depend on the order of input of the reaction cards, i.e. the j^{th} reaction is defined by the j^{th} card input after the REACTION card.

Table 2-11 gives a sample input for a hydrogen/oxygen system using third body reaction rate ratios. In this example the three body recombination rates are input with argon as the third body. The rate with H_2 as a third body is a factor of five larger than with Ar as a third body for the first three reactions and a factor of four larger for the fourth (hydrogen recombination) reaction.

At this point in the data input deck, a card with LAST CARD in columns 1 through 9 must be input.

2.8.5 \$ODK NAMELIST INPUT

\$ODK Namelist input specifies the conditions for the kinetic expansion calculation. The input is read in subroutine ODKINP and consists of the following groups of data as outlined below:

- 2.8.5.1 Inlet, Throat, and Expansion Nozzle Geometry
- 2.8.5.2 Integration Control
- 2.8.5.3 Print Control
- 2.8.5.4 Species Selection and Mass/Mole Fraction Check
- 2.8.5.5 ODK Problem Input

2.8.5.1 INLET, THROAT, AND EXPANSION NOZZLE GEOMETRY

The nozzle geometry is defined in Figure 2-2. At the tangent point where the nozzle is attached to the throat section either a cone, parabola, circular arc, nozzle defined by a wall table may be input. Two radii of curvature for the throat wall (upstream and downstream) are allowed in ODK (TD2P allows only a single radius of curvature).

Certain of the \$ODK Namelist items are communicated from the \$GEOM Namelist data set. These items will be prefixed with a plus (+) sign. Input of any of these data items in the \$ODK Namelist set will override the values input in the \$GEOM Namelist in this calculation module only.

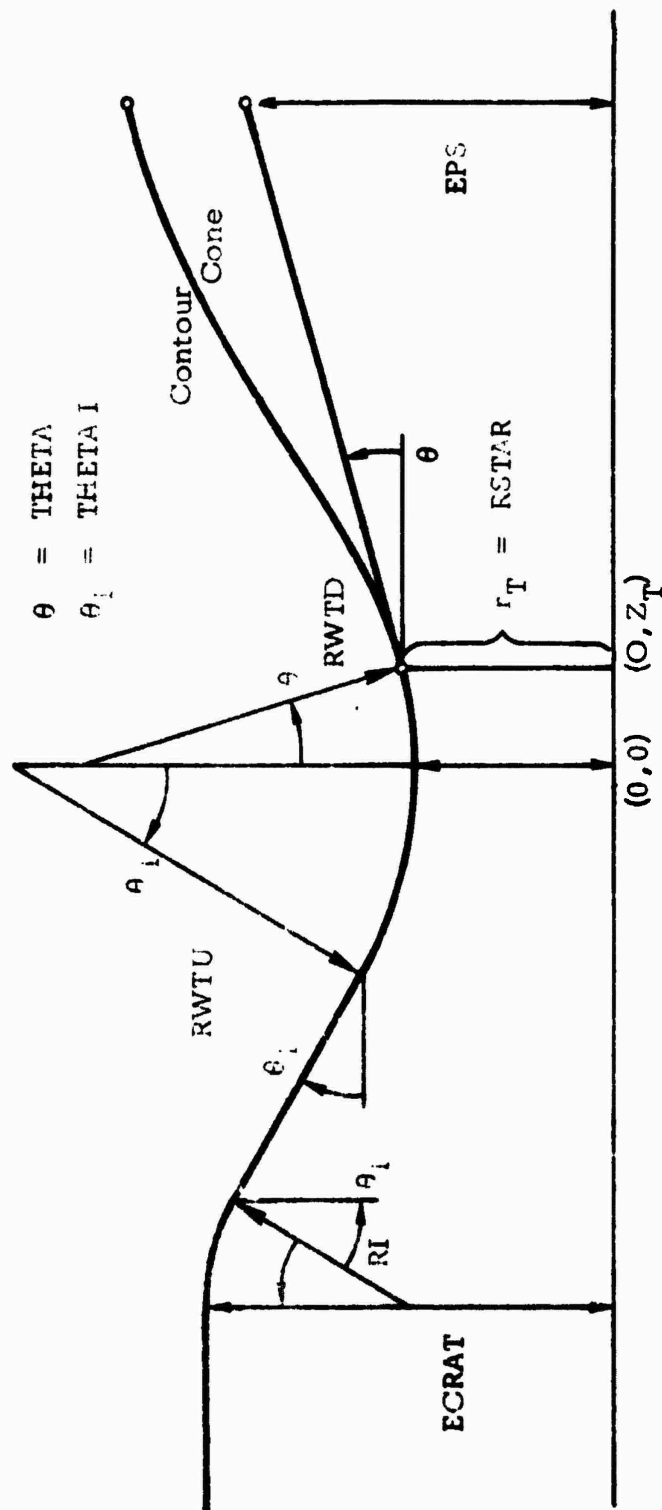


Figure 2-2 ODK Nozzle Geometry

<u>Item Name</u>		<u>Input Quantity</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>SI Units</u>
⁺ RSTAR	=	throat radius	inches	meters
⁺ RWTU	=	upstream normalized wall throat radius of curvature*	none	none
⁺ RWTD	=	downstream normalized wall throat radius of curvature**	none	none
⁺ THETA	=	inlet angle	degrees	degrees
⁺ RI	=	normalized inlet wall radius of curvature	none	none

For a Conical Nozzle Option

<u>Item Name</u>		<u>Input Quantity</u>	<u>Units</u>
⁺ IWALL	= 1	requests cone option	none
⁺ THETA	=	cone angle	degrees
⁺ EP	=	nozzle expansion ratio (≤ 400). If EP is input, the ØDK expansion will be through EP.	
EPS	=	set equal to EP	none

Note: Parabola (IWALL=2) and circular arc (IWALL=3) options are available only through use of the \$GEOM Namelist.

*The transonic analysis requires that a value of RWTU $\geq .5$ be input. RWTU = RWTD if data comes from \$GEOM.

**If a corner expansion (i.e. Prandtl-Meyer fan) is desired, a value of RWTD = .05 is recommended. Experience has shown that values smaller than this give the same result but are computationally less efficient.

For a Contoured Nozzle Option

<u>Item Name</u>		<u>Input Quantity</u>	<u>Units</u>
+IWALL	= 4	requests contour option	none
+THETA	=	wall angle at tangent point	degrees
+THE	=	wall angle at exit	degrees
+NRZS	=	number of points in table, ≤ 20	none
+PWRS(2)	=	normalized radial wall coordinate table*	none
+PWZS(2)	=	normalized axial wall coordinate table*	none
RZNØRM	=	<u>optional</u> normalization factor for input wall coordinate tables	none

2.8.5.2 INTEGRATION CONTROL

The program begins its calculations using an implicit integration method to integrate the fluid dynamic and chemical relaxation equations. For near equilibrium flow an implicit method is used since it is inherently stable. However, once the flow has become sufficient frozen, explicit methods become numerically stable and can be used more efficiently. The program uses temperature as a freeze criterion in order to switch from an implicit to an explicit method. This criterion is $T < \text{TEXPLI}$ where TEXPLI is assumed 0°R but may be input. The program always prints the axial position at which the switch occurs. For high area ratio nozzles this procedure can be especially useful.

The integration routine controls the step size such that the relative error in the dependent variable increments are less than a prescribed fraction, DEL. Only doubling or halving of the step size is permitted, and on option, either all the variables may be considered (JF=0), or only the fluid dynamic variables (JF=1) may be considered.

*PWRS(1) and PWZS(1) are internally computed at the coordinates of the contour attachment point.

When the flow becomes supersonic and the area defined fluid dynamic equations are used, an additional check on continuity is applied in the form

$$\left| \frac{(\rho VA)_{N+1} - (\rho VA)_N}{(\rho VA)_{N+1}} \right| < C\emptyset NDEL$$

where CØNDEL is an input relative criterion.

The step size is held between the two input bounds HMIN and HMAX. Fixed step cases may be run by setting input values for HI, HMAX, HMIN all equal.

<u>Item Name</u>		<u>Input Quantity</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Assumed Value(s)</u>
HI	=	initial step size	none	.01
HMAX	=	upper bound on step size	none	0.10001
HMIN	=	lower bound on step size	none	.005
DEL	=	fractional incremental error	none	.001
TEXPLI	=	temperature below which explicit integration will start	°R	-
CØNDEL	=	relative error criterion for continuity check for supersonic flow	none	1x10 ⁻⁶
JF	= 0	all variables considered for step size control	none	0
	= 1	only fluid dynamic variables considered for step size control	none	

2.8.5.3 PRINT CONTROL

Output from the Kinetic Expansion Calculation consists of complete output for each print station selected. The end point of the nozzle is always printed. Print stations are selected from one of the following options:

<u>Item Name</u>		<u>Function</u>	<u>Assumed Value(s)</u>
JPRNT	= -2	print throat and input area ratios	-1
	= -1	print at internally set area ratios for conical nozzle.* Print at input wall contour points for contoured nozzles	
	= 0	print at every integration step	
	= +1	print every ND3rd step up to the throat and then nominal area ratios	
	= +2	print every ND3rd step over entire nozzle	

If JPRNT is +1 or +2, the following must be input:

<u>Item Name</u>		<u>Function</u>	
ND1	=	first integration step to be selected for print	-
ND2	=	last integration step to be selected for print	-
ND3	=	print every ND3rd step between ND1 and ND2.	-

If JPRNT is -2, the following must be input:

<u>Item Name</u>		<u>Function</u>	
+ARPRNT(1)	=	requested area ratios for print, must be monotonic increasing and greater than 1.0 (usually entries are the same as those used in SUPAR of \$ODE).	-
+NJPRNT	=	number of area ratios requested for print ≤ 100 .	-

An extended print option may be selected as follows:

<u>Item Name</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Function</u>	
IDYSCI	= 0	no extended print requested	0
	= 1	extended print option selected (<u>not suggested</u>)	

*For JPRNT = -1 and a conical nozzle (i.e. IWALL = 1), the internally set area ratios are:
 ARPRNT(1) = 2, 3, 4, ..., 39, 40, 42, ..., 58, 60, 64, ..., 116, 120, 128, ..., 200, 216, 220, ..., 400, 412, 444.

2.8.5.4 SPECIES SELECTION AND MOLE/MASS FRACTION CHECK

In order to interface \emptyset DE equilibrium calculated start conditions with a the kinetic expansion calculations, special consideration must be made for inert species (those not appearing in the reaction set). Inerts may be selected explicitly by use of the INERTS directive or by use of a relative selection criterion. The INERTS directive is described in Section 2.8.2.5.

The relative selection criterion is described below:

<u>Item Name</u>		<u>Function</u>
EPSEL	=	all species which do not appear explicitly in the reaction set but whose mole fractions are greater than the input value for EPSEL, will be retained for the kinetic expansion. Species selected under this criterion are treated as inert. The program assumes EPSEL = 1.0E-5, unless input.

In some instances it may be desirable to use input species concentrations which do not sum to unity. Species concentrations, either input or from equilibrium start conditions, are summed and the sum checked as described below:

<u>Item Name</u>		<u>Function</u>
XMFTST	=	input species concentrations are summed and checked versus unity using this input criterion. If $ 1 - \sum \text{species concentrations} < \text{XMFTST}$ then the test is passed. The species concentrations will then be normalized such that $\sum \text{species concentrations} = 1.$

The program assumes XMFTST = 1.0E-3, unless input.

If the test is not passed, an error message will be given and the run terminated.

2.8.5.5 ØDK PROBLEM INPUT

This input is required when an ØDK calculation is requested without restricted equilibrium start conditions being requested. A kinetic expansion from input arbitrary start conditions is to be computed. In addition to the input items described in Section 2.8.5, an ØDK problem requires input of those items described in Sections 2.8.1 and 2.8.2.

<u>Item Name</u>		<u>Input Quantity</u>	<u>Units</u>
PC	=	chamber pressure	PSIA
T	=	initial temperature	°R
V	=	initial gas velocity	ft/sec
JPFLAG	= 0	pressure table calculated internally	none
	= 1	pressure table input	none
ECRAT	=	initial contraction ratio	none

For JPFLAG = 0 option, the following must be input:

<u>Item Name</u>		<u>Input Quantity</u>	<u>Units</u>
PI	=	initial pressure	PSIA
PESTAR	=	throat pressure	PSIA

For JPFLAG = 1 option, the following must be input:

<u>Item Name</u>		<u>Input Quantity</u>	<u>Units</u>
PTB(1)	=	normalized pressure table entries*	none
ZTB(1)	=	normalized pressure table coordinates**	none
NTB	=	number of pressure table entries, ≤127	none
Z	=	initial axial position	none

*normalized to input chamber pressure, PC

**normalized to input throat radius, RSTAR

Data required to execute the TD2P module is read in under the namelist name \$TD2. Certain of the input items described below are either communicated to the TD2P module by the GEØM, BAL, and/or ØDE modules or are preset in the TD2P module. Hence, these data items do not necessarily need to be input in the \$TD2 namelist set. However, any values that are input will override the communicated or preset values.

The input data items to the TD2P module are as follows:

<u>Item</u>		<u>Description</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Assumed Value(s)</u>
\$TD2		namelist name		
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> The following items are communicated from the ØDE or BAL module if ØDE or BAL=1. or 2. has been input in the \$PRØB namelist. </div>				
PR	=	Prandtl Number	none	0.0
GMGØ	=	chamber gas viscosity coefficient	lbm/ft.sec.	-
CAPN	=	viscosity temperature exponent	none	-
CPL	=	liquid particle heat capacity ($T_p > T_{p_m}$)	ft ² /sec ² °R	-
TPM	=	T_{p_m} , particle solidification temperature	°R	-
DHM	=	latent heat of melting for the particles	ft ² /sec ²	-
EPM	=	expansion ratio at which solidification of the particles begins in an ØDE type calculation	none	-
UGM	=	gas velocity at the ØDE solidification point	ft/sec	-
TPS	=	gas temperature at some point after solidification has been completed.	°R	-
UGS	=	gas velocity corresponding to the value of TPS	ft/sec	-
PC	=	chamber pressure	psia	-
TGO	=	chamber temperature	°R	-
WPWGT	=	ratio of particle to gas weight flow	none	-
XMLW	=	molecular weight of the condensed phase	lb/lb-mole	101.96

On the following geometric input data, the items preceded by an asterix (*) will have been communicated by the GEØM or BAL module if they were input in the \$GEØM namelist set or calculated by the ballistics (BAL) module.

Inlet and Throat Parameters (see Figure 2-3)

<u>Item</u>		<u>Description</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Assumed Value(s)</u>
DZI	=	Δz , particle trajectory integration step size	none	.002
DZMIN	=	Δz_{min} , inlet step size parameter	none	.002
NILP	=	N_l , number of initial line points	none	20
*RRT	=	R_c , throat radius of curvature. A value $R_c > 1$ is required	none	-
RT	=	r^ , throat radius	ft	-
SAUR(1)	=	first estimates of x_o , u_o , α , β , and γ for the special throat expansion. Required only if $\theta_l > \theta_f$	none	-.15, .1, .5, .3, -1
THFD	=	θ_f , faring angle ($\theta_f > \theta_l \Rightarrow$ no faring)	degrees	5.
*THID	=	θ_l , inlet angle	degrees	
THIW	=	θ_{lw} , intersection of initial line and wall	degrees	12.
THJD	=	θ_l , angle defining the zone farthest downstream	degrees	9.
VAR(1)	=	first estimates of x_o , u_o , α , β , and γ for the zone farthest upstream	none	.3, 0, 0, .1, .1
ZAX	=	z_{axis} , intersection of initial line and axis	none	-
ZI	=	n_l , number of upstream zones	none	3.
ZJ	=	n_d , number of downstream zones	none	2.
NTBL	=	number of points in the subsonic-transonic region to be output for input to the TBL module	none	15
XITBL	=	starting normalized axial position for the output to TBL	none	-
XLSTAR	=	motor L^ , if input in \$GEOM, it will be used unless it is calculated in the Ballistics module. In which case, the average L^* from the ballistics module will be used. A value input here will over-ride previous values.	in	-

Characteristics Mesh Control Data

DL	=	Δt , maximum LRC mesh width	none	.2
DTWI	=	$\Delta \theta_w$, maximum flow angle change along the wall	degrees	3.
DR	=	Δr , maximum RRC mesh width	none	.2

<u>Item</u>		<u>Description</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Assumed Value(s)</u>
EW	=	ϵ_w , end of nozzle wall criterion	none	.001
IMAX	=	i_{max} , maximum number of iterations per mesh point	none	5
N1	=	n_1 , select each n_1^{th} LRC for print	none	1000
N2	=	n_2 , print each n_2^{th} point on selected	none	1

Nozzle Wall Contour Data

*TWALL	=	Option flag	none	-
		0 => tabular input (not allowed in \$GEOM)		
		1 => cone		
		2 => parabola		
		3 => circular arc		
		4 => wall contour (spline) option		

If the wall is to be input in tabular form (IWALL=0):

PW(1)	=	(r_1, z_1) , wall coordinates	none	-
		$i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ points. viz.:		
		PW(1) = $r_1, z_1, r_2, z_2, \dots, r_n, z_n, 0, 0$		
		Note:		
		a) always mark the end of the table with two zeros		
		b) $n \leq 74$ is required		
		c) always set $r_1 = 1 + RRT(1 - \cos \text{THIW})$ and $z_1 = RRT \sin \text{THIW}$		

*EPS	=	E, nozzle expansion ratio	none	-
------	---	---------------------------	------	---

If a cone, parabola, or circular arc contour is to be specified then:

*THJW	=	θ_{jw} , attachment angle for the contour;	degrees	-
		e.g. for a cone, the conical half angle		
*EPS	=	ϵ , nozzle expansion ratio (cone only).	none	-
*RWMAX	=	r_{max} , nozzle exit radius (parabola or arc only).	none	-
*ZWMAX	=	z_{max} , nozzle length from throat to exit (parabola or arc only).	none	-

<u>Item</u>		<u>Description</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Assumed Value(s)</u>
For a Contoured Nozzle				
*THE	=	wall angle at exit	degrees	
*NRZS	=	number of points in table, ≤ 20	none	
*PWRS(2)	=	normalized radial wall coordinate table ⁺	none	
*PWZS(2)	=	normalized axial wall coordinate table ⁺	none	

Particle Data				
ITOT	=	number of particle groups to be considered	none	5
SMP	=	particle density	lbm/ft ³	250.
R(1)	=	r_{p_j} , the radius of each of n particles is to be input so that $r_{p_1} < r_{p_2} \dots < r_{p_n}$ set $r_{p_{n+1}} = 0$. n < 10 is required.	ft	0.0
WPWT(1)	=	$\dot{w}_{p_j} / \sum \dot{w}_{p_j}$, particle weight flow fractions corresponding to each of the above particle radii, r_{p_j}	none	

Note: The mean particle diameter and distribution will be calculated from the following data if R(1) = 0.0. The equation

$$d_p = XK \cdot PC^{PEXP} \cdot (\xi)^{XIEXP} (1 - \exp(XL \cdot XLSTAR)) \cdot (1 + 24 \cdot XD \cdot r^*)$$

is used to calculate the mean particle diameter in microns.

XK	=	constant in the d_p calculation	$\frac{\text{microns}}{\text{PSI}^{PEXP}}$	0.454
PEXP	=	constant in the d_p calculation	none	.33334
XL	=	constant in the d_p calculation	in ⁻¹	-.004
XD	=	constant in the d_p calculation	in ⁻¹	.045
XIEXP	=	constant in the d_p calculation	none	.33334

In the above formula: ξ is the concentration of condensed phase (moles/100 gr products) calculated from WPWGT and, PC is in psia, r^* is the throat radius in feet.

SIG	=	geometric standard deviation used in the particle size distribution	none	1.9
SEND	end of \$TD2 namelist set			

⁺PWRS(1) and PWZS(1) are internally computed at the coordinates of the contour attachment point.

2.10 Turbulent Boundary Layer Module Input

Data required to execute the Turbulent Boundary Layer (TBL) Module is read in under the namelist name \$TBL. Certain of the input items described below are either communicated to the TBL module by the ØDE and/or TD2P modules or are preset in the TBL module. Hence these data items do not necessarily need to be input to the TBL module. However, any value that is read in will override the assumed or communicated value.

The input data items to the TBL module are as follows.

<u>Item</u>		<u>Description</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Assumed Value(s)</u>
\$TBL		namelist name		
The following items are communicated from the ØDE module if ØDE = 1 or 2.				
T0	=	Stagnation temperature (from ØDE-chamber temperature)	°R*	-
P0	=	Stagnation pressure (from ØDE-chamber pressure)	psf*	-
PR	=	Prandtl number	none	-
ZMU0	=	Value of viscosity, μ , at the stagnation temperature	lbm/ft-sec.*	-
ZMVIS	=	Exponent in the viscosity-temperature equation $\mu = ZMU0 * (T/T0)^{ZMVIS}$	none	-
The following items are communicated from the TD2P module if TD2P = 1 or 2.				
P0	=	Stagnation pressure (from TD2P-the value of stagnation pressure at the initial line)	psf*	-
GAM0	=	Stagnation value of specific heat ratio	none	-
RBAR	=	Value of gas constant	ft ² /sec ² °R*	-
IXTAB	=	Number of points in the x, y and Mach number tables	none	-
SCALE	=	If it is desired, non-dimensional values of x and y may be input and then multiplied by a single scale factor. (from TD2P, SCALE=r*)	FT*	1.0
T0	=	Stagnation temperature (from TD2P the value of the stagnation temperature at the initial line).	°R*	-

<u>Item</u>		<u>Description</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Assumed Value(s)</u>
WDØT	=	Mass flow rate	lbm/sec	-
XITAB(1)	=	IXTAB values of x, axial distance, in monotonically increasing order (from TD2P-XITAB(1)= x_1/r^*)	none*	-
YITAB(1)	=	IXTAB values of y, nozzle radius or contour height in consecutive order corresponding to each x of XITAB. (from TD2P-YITAB(1)= r_1/r^*)	none*	-
ZMTAB(1)	=	IXTAB values of free stream Mach number in consecutive order corresponding to the contour points x_1, y_1	none	-

The following items are preset or must be input to the TBL module.

MZETA	=	Velocity power law exponent, n	none	7
IPRINT	=	0 Prints only at input intervals 1 Prints at all calculated points	none	0
ICTAB	=	0 Indicates a constant specific heat calculation = ≥ 3 Number of points in C_p versus T table	none	0
ITWTAB	=	-1 T_w = adiabatic wall temperature 0 T_w = constant (see TWTAB) 1 IXTAB values of T_w will be input (see TWTAB)	none	-1
ZNSTAN	=	Interaction exponent n, in Stanton number relation	none	.1
DXMAX	=	Maximum length of step size. If DXMAX is not input DXMAX is computed to be 1/100 the length of the contour	ft*	.01x
EPSZ	=	Geometry indicator 0. Two-dimensional Planar flow 1.0 Axisymmetric flow	none	1.0
FJ	=	Conversion factor between thermal and and work units	$\frac{\text{ft-lbf}^*}{\text{BTU}}$	778.2
G	=	Proportionality constant in equation $F = (m/g)a$	$\frac{\text{ft-lbm}^*}{\text{sec}^2 \text{ lbf}}$	32.174
TCTAB(1)	=	ICTAB values of temperature in increasing order, defining the C_p -T table. The maximum T should exceed T_0 and the minimum T should be below the lowest temperature likely to be encountered in the system	$^{\circ}\text{R}^*$	

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Assumed Value(s)</u>
[†] CPTAB(1)	= ICTAB values of C_p in consecutive order corresponding to the values in the temperature table.	BTU*/lbm°R	-
TWTAB(1)	= If ITWTAB = -1 omit this input If ITWTAB = 0 input one value of wall temperature If ITWTAB = 1 input IXTAB values of wall temperature corresponding to the wall locations of the x and y tables	°R	-
TØLCFA	= Tolerance in C_f - C_f P_0 interaction loop	none	.0001
TØLZET	= Tolerance in zeta interaction loop	none	.0003
TØLZME	= Tolerance used in gas property evaluation loops	none	10^{-7}
THETAI	= Initial value of momentum thickness. If THETAI is input as a negative value, the sonic point start procedure will be actuated.		-
PHII	= Initial value of energy thickness. This need not be input if the sonic point start procedure is used		-
<hr/> Edge condition option flag <hr/>			
IFEDGE	= 0 edge conditions are computed from the Mach number table = 1 tables of P_e/P_c , T_e/T_c , C_{pe} , V_e , ρ_e are to be input as below = 2 tables of P_e , T_e , C_{pe} , V_e , ρ_e are to be input as below	none	0
PITAB(1)	= IXTAB values of P_e/P_c or P_e versus X (see IFEDGE)		-
TITAB(1)	= IXTAB values of T_e/T_c or T_e versus X (see IFEDGE)		-
[†] CPITAB(1)	= IXTAB values of C_{pe} versus X	BTU/lbm*°R	-
VITAB(1)	= IXTAB values of V_e versus X	ft/sec*	-
RØITAB(1)	= IXTAB values of ρ_e versus X	lbm/ft³*	-
SEND			

*NOTE-Any consistant set of units in accordance with the values of FJ and G may be used. The units shown are those consistant with the values communicated from the ØDE and TD2P modules and by the TBL module back to the SPP control routines.

[†]NOTE-If a C_p table is not input into the program (see CPTAB and ICTAB), the program will attempt to edit in a C_p table from the values of C_{pe} vs. T_e . However, the edited values may not (especially in the cold wall case) cover the entire range of values required for the run. The safest procedure is to generate by hand a CPTAB table which includes several values of C_p for both the upper and lower temperature extremes.

2.11 Linkage

The linkage between the five basic computational modules in the SPP computer program was designed to give the user of the code flexibility in selecting which of the modules need be used in any one computer run. While all of the modules may be used in any one computer run, this is not usually the most efficient approach, since input mistakes or the use of the program in parametric studies could require the repeated successful execution of several of the modules. Thus, for the sake of efficiency, and overall flexibility, all of the linkage data between modules (except for the restricted equilibrium interface between the ØDE and ØDK modules) is written out on logical unit 8 as formatted data. This data may then be manipulated in a number of fashions depending on the computer hardware and utility routines which are available. On 6000 series CDC equipment which the program was developed for, logical unit 8 was equivalenced to the formatted punch file. Hence, at the completion of a run, the linkage data would be punched out and made available for subsequent runs (described below), eliminating the need for repeating an already successful solution.

This type of linkage has two major advantages. The first is obviously a savings in computer run time on series of cases wherein the output from one or more modules is unchanged. The second is the ability to use other analyses (if appropriate) to "fool" the SPP code into accepting them as an integral part of its own computational procedure. This second approach allows the engineering user the flexibility to substitute the output from any other code or analysis into the procedure defined in the SPP code as long as it conforms to the proper format.

Data is read in on subsequent runs by the SPP program on logical unit 3 if the calculation module equals 2 option is selected in the SPRØB namelist. However, this logical unit may be changed to any value by input in the SPRØB namelist. This feature allows the punched output linkage data to be read in as part of the normal card input stream as long as the linkage data is in the following order:

\$PRØB

module option = 2,

\$END

ØDE data*

BAL data*

ØDK data*

TD2P data*

TBL data*

the rest of the input data

***this data is only needed if the module**

option =2 is selected in the \$PRØB namelist.

The data does not need to conform to the above order as long as the data resides on logical unit 3 or any other logical unit which is not assumed to be the card input stream.

Certain complications can arise when previously calculated (punched) data is used out of the ordinary calculation sequence presented in Table 2-1 of Volume III or Figure 2-2 of Volume II. For example, if the ØDE module is executed while the ballistics module (BAL) data is read in from cards, the chamber pressure from the ØDE module is used in the TD2P module instead of the average pressure calculated by the BAL calculation. While nominally small, the difference between these two pressures can cause slight differences in the performance results calculated by these modules. In any event, this deficiency will be corrected in any further versions of the SPP code.

The punched (or formatted output) from each of the computational modules conforms to the same basic format. The first card image contains the name of the module, while the last image contains the word END. The data between these cards consists of sequenced "packets" of information which contain the linkage data. A packet may consist of one or more data cards, all of which have the same sequence number. Table 2-15 contains the basic format used in generating the linkage data. Tables 2-16 through 2-20 describe the specific data transmitted between modules.

Table 2-15 Basic Format of Linkage Data

Card	Format	Description
first	A4	name of module
all others	5X, 5E14.6, i5	data and packet sequence number
last	A3	the word END

Note that in the following five (5) tables the first and last cards have been omitted and that the five fields referred to are the five floating point data fields described in Table 2-15.

Table 2-16 ODE Linkage Data

"Packet"	Field	Description
1	1	μ_{ref} - reference viscosity - lbm/ft. sec.
	2	ω - viscosity exponent in $\mu = \mu_{\text{ref}} (T/T_C)^\omega$
	3	T_C - chamber temperature - °R
	4	P_C - chamber pressure - atm.
	5	μ_C - chamber viscosity - lbf · sec/ft ²
2	1	κ_C - chamber gas thermal conductivity - lbf/sec-°R
	2	γ_{eq} - chamber equilibrium ratio of specific heats
	3	β - erosion parameter
	4	c_{th}^* - theoretical $c^* = P_C A^*/\dot{m}$ - ft/sec
	5	c_{p_C} - chamber equilibrium specific heat - BTU/lbm °R
3*	1	ϵ_{melt} - area ratio at solidification
	2	u_{melt} - velocity at solidification - ft/sec
	3	T_{melt} - temperature at solidification - °R
	4	α - fraction of condensed phase to gas phase
	5	ΔH_{melt} - heat of melting of condensed phase (ft ² /sec ² /lbm)
4*	1	c_{p_l} - specific heat of the liquid - (ft ² /sec ²)/lbm °R
	2	c_{p_s} - specific heat of the solid - (ft ² /sec ²)/lbm °R
	3	$M_{w_{\text{cp}}}$ - molecular weight of the condensed phase
	4	T_{exit} - temperature at the exit plane - °R
	5	U_{exit} - velocity at the exit plane - ft/sec
5	1	$M_{w_{\text{gas}}}$ - molecular weight of the gas only
	2	$M_{w_{\text{mix}}}$ - molecular weight of the mix
	3	$M_{w_{\text{eff}}}$ - effective molecular weight of the mixture
	4	Pr_C - chamber Prandtl number
	5	$I_{\text{sp}_{\text{th}}}$ - theoretical I_{sp} at the exit plane
6	1	I_{sp_f} - frozen I_{sp} at the exit plane

*Not used if no condensed phase is present.

Table 2-17 Ballistics Linkage Data

Packet	Card in "Packet"	Field	Description
all	1	1	t - time - sec
		2	P_c - chamber pressure - PSIA
		3	P_{max} - maximum pressure to this time - PSIA
		4	R^* - throat radius - in
		5	L^* - motor L^* - in
	2	1	η_c^* - fractional c^* efficiency
		2	\dot{m} - mass flux - slugs/sec
		3	\dot{m}_i / \dot{m}_p - ratio of insulation to propellant mass flow
		4*	P_{ci} - head end chamber pressure - PSIA
		5	$\int \dot{m} dt$ - mass expended to this time - slugs
	3	1*	F - thrust - lbf

* not currently used

Table 2-18 ØDK Linkage Data

Packet	Field	Description
1→N*	1	ϵ_{RE} - area ratio corresponding to I_{sp} in field 2
	2	I_{spRE} - "Restricted" equilibrium I_{sp}
	3	ϵ_{RE} - area ratio corresponding to I_{sp} in field 4
	4	I_{spre} - "Restricted" equilibrium I_{sp}
N+1→END	1	ϵ_K - area ratio corresponding to I_{sp} in field 2
	2	I_{spk} - "kinetic" I_{sp} as calculated by ØDK

*The packets 1→N are terminated by a negative number in field 3 (if the number of restricted equilibrium points is odd) or, by the start of the ØDK data (if the number of restricted equilibrium points is even). If no restricted equilibrium points are available, the kinetic efficiency will be calculated as $\eta_{KIN}=1.0$. The restricted equilibrium pairs need not be in order as this table is sorted.

Table 2-19 TD2P Linkage Data

"Packet"	Field	Description
1	1	C_D - discharge coefficient
	2	R - gas constant, $\text{ft}^2/\text{sec}^2/^\circ\text{R}$
	3	γ - specific heat ratio as calculated by TD2P
	4	C_p - specific heat, $\text{ft}^2/\text{sec}^2/^\circ\text{R}$
	5	\dot{m} - mass flux, lbm/sec (for single nozzle in multiple nozzle cases)
2	1	P_o - stagnation pressure at the TD2P wall initial point, psi
	2	T_o - stagnation temperature at the TD2P wall initial line point, $^\circ\text{R}$
3- END	1	r_i/r^* - normalized nozzle wall radius
	2	z_i/r^* - normalized axial distance
	3	M_i - Mach number on wall streamline
	4	L_{spTD2P_i}
	5	η_{TD2P_i}

Table 2-20 IBL Linkage Data

Packet	Field	Description
all	1*	r - wall radius - ft
	2	$\Delta I_{sp} = I_{sp}$ decrement due to turbulent boundary layer

An axisymmetric nozzle has been assumed here since output will be for A/A^ versus I_{sp} where $A/A^* = (r/r^*)^2$.

3. OUTPUT DESCRIPTION

As a result of the many types of analyses performed by the computer program considerable output can be generated. Since the amount, and nature, of the output will vary over a wide range, as a function of the options selected, the output descriptions will be keyed to the individual overlays (types of analyses). The sample case output in section 5 is a valuable adjunct to the output description, and should be liberally referred to.

3.1 Overlay O (Program control and summary) Output

Since all of the program input cards do not appear in formatted output statements, it is recommended that a card image listing of the input cards be obtained, via control cards, at the initiation of the run.

The first output from the program is the case title. This is followed by an acknowledgement of the program directives that have been considered (GEOM, TRAJECTORY, etc.). After acknowledging the TRAJECTORY directive the trajectory information is output in tabular form.

Following the PROBLEM directive, the program enters into execution of the various overlays as directed by the SPROB input. The output produced during the execution of these overlays is discussed in subsequent subsections.

Upon completion of each of the overlays from 1.0 to 6.0, the following outputs are produced.

OVERLAY 1. If BAL = 1 or 2, the calculated values of P_c (psi), L^* (in.), r^* (in.), dr^*/dt (in./sec), M (lugs/sec), and η_{c*} are printed as a function of time in seconds. A table of the average, maximum and minimum of each of the above quantities is also output. The average values are computed based on the total calculated burn time unless the following message is printed out below the table:

VALUES AT TIMES GREATER THAN _____ HAVE BEEN EXCLUDED
FROM THE AVERAGE CALCULATION

The excluded points (should there be any) represent points during tail-off that might produce spurious η_{c*} values that unduly affect the calculate average η_{c*} value.

OVERLAY 4. If $ODK = 1$, or 2 , a table of the one dimensional kinetic specific impulse, ISP_{ODK} , and the kinetic ISP efficiency factor, η_{kin} , are printed out as a function of nozzle area ratio.

OVERLAY 5. If $TD2P = 1$, or 2 , a table of the calculated two dimensional, two-phase, perfect gas, specific impulse, ISP_{TD2P} , and the 2-D, two phase, I_{sp} efficiency factor, η_{TD2P} , is printed out as a function of nozzle area ratio.

If $RSDOT \neq 0$ in the SGEOM namelist, or if Overlay 3 (Ballistics program) has been executed and indicates that the throat erodes, then the nozzle expansion ratio will vary as a function of time.

In such cases η_{TD2P} and I_{spTD2P} are time dependent. The program calculates and prints out the time averaged values of these quantities.

The program also calculates and outputs a value of η_{TD2P} to be used in the overall efficiency calculation. When there is throat erosion the use of this modified efficiency corrects the predicted overall delivered specific impulse for the fact that I_{sp} varies with expansion ratio (see subroutine SUMRY).

OVERLAY 6. If $TBL = 1$, or 2 , a table of the incremental loss in I_{sp} , ΔI_{spTBL} , is output as a function of nozzle area ratio.

After all of the individual loss calculations have been completed a summary page is printed out. Figure 3-1 reproduces a typical output summary page. A series of descriptive notes are given below. These can be correlated with the circled numbers on Figure 3-1.

Note: 1. These values are calculated when the relevant parameter in the SPROB input equals 1 or 2.

2. The calculated 2-D, two phase efficiency also includes the so-called erosion loss. The magnitude of the erosion loss (in terms of an efficiency) is equal to the ratio of η_{TD2P} (corrected for throat erosion) to η_{TD2P} (time averaged). (See summary output from TD2P module).

3. A "calculated" value of combustion efficiency is obtained only if $BAJ = 1$, or 2 and $TD2P = 1$, or 2 in the SPROB namelist. The "calculated" combustion efficiency is equal to the nozzle discharge coefficient (calculated by TD2P) times the "empirical" combustion efficiency.

4. This efficiency cannot be theoretically calculated with the present program.

5. The calculated 2D 2 phase efficiency includes this effect.

6. Empirical efficiency factors are always calculated. (Except for empirical combustion efficiency which is calculated only when BAL = 1, or 2, and TD2P = 1, or 2).

7. Includes the two-phase efficiency only. If BAL \neq 1, or 2 this efficiency will be calculated only if AVELS in \$GEOM Namelist is \neq 0.

8. If the real nozzle geometry has been altered as a result of the restrictions imposed by the TD2P program, the output value of this efficiency will be erroneous when the nozzle attachment angle (supersonic) implied by the input nozzle contour differs from the actual nozzle attachment angle. In such cases the correct value may easily be calculated by hand.

9. These values are equal to unity unless the relevant SPROB parameter equals 3, and a non-unity value has been input.

10. For each of the individual loss mechanisms, this column gives the efficiency factor selected for use in the overall efficiency calculation. The selection criteria is as follows, in order of precedence:

1. Input values.
2. Calculated values.
3. Empirical values.

11. The product of the selected efficiencies is not, in general, equal to the product of the efficiencies calculated by any one of the methods, as it may contain efficiencies calculated by different methods.

12. This column is a key to the method selected for use in the overall efficiency calculation. The meanings of the letters are as follows:

- I - Input
- C - Calculated
- E - Empirical
- N - Not considered (a value of unity is used in such cases)

13. The values of delivered vacuum specific impulse are equal to the theoretical specific impulse at the initial ($t=0$) nozzle expansion ratio multiplied

3500 NOTAVULTA 01730 03003.74

Case 1115: Falsified Delta Validation Case

001 0 22M INDC 3736 F 170300A 0000

DATE	TIME	FROM	TO	BY	REMARKS	FILE	NO.	STATUS	DATE	TIME	BY	REMARKS	FILE	NO.	STATUS
12/15/68	10:00	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	12/15/68	10:00	100	100	100	100	100

[illegible]

PRODUCT OR FIAS	.0370	.9712	1.0000	.019911
...

PROBLEM FOR BOUNDED LIPSCH LOSS DEGREMENTS

000134 051146-55 (LAW)

CALCULATED	1.6846
PHYSICAL	1.7367
WIND	0.0000
WIND SPECTRO	1.6823

DE: 141130 URGENT WACVAF 01/13/65 287401Z (07/338-467) (AF-SEC/LGM)

ISPRIVARIN	13
207.5020	
203.9006	
310.0770	14
203.5000	

IS A DEFICIENT FUE TO EXHAUSTING TO AMBIENT PRESSURE

AVF. AMBIENT PRESSURE (PSIA)	.0071	}	15
AVF. CHAMBER PRESSURE (PSIA)	33.6470		
AVF. EXPANSION RATIO	22.4000		
DISCHARGE COEFF.	1.0110		
DELTA TSP (deg-C/LAW)	0.0002		

150 DELIVERED TO THE AVERAGE AMBIENT PRESSURE OF .00714 PSIA IS = 202.7210 LBS-SEC/LBM

Figure 3-1. Sample Summary Page From Program Output

by the appropriate product of efficiencies, and then decremented by the corresponding turbulent boundary layer loss.

14. The empirical delivered vacuum specific impulse does not include the so-called erosion loss--see note 2 for how to include this loss in the empirical result.

15. The average ambient pressure is the average of all points in the trajectory table. The average chamber pressure is obtained from the summary table following the ballistics calculation (or is input if a ballistics calculation is not called for). The average expansion ratio is an average based on the whole calculated burn time. The discharge coefficient is obtained from the TD2F program.

If BAL = 1, or 2, and TD2P=1 or 2, in the \$PROB Namelist, a page entitled "Thrust - Time History" is output at the end of a run. The table is basically self-explanatory, however the following items should be noted:

1. The mass flow (MDOT) and the integrated mass flow (MDOT-INT), include the corresponding total mass flows (i.e. both propellant and insulation).
2. Due to inaccuracies in the input grain geometry the total integrated mass flow may not equal the known propellant (and burned insulation) weight. In such cases the calculated total impulse (F-INT) should be adjusted by the ratio of calculated to known propellant weights.
3. The average I_{sp} is the average delivered I_{sp} and will in general differ from the " I_{sp} delivered to the average ambient pressure" which appears on the aforementioned summary page.
4. The average MDOT may differ from the corresponding value in the Ballistics Ave.-Max.-Min.. Table as a result of different time bases for the two averages.
5. Negative I-DEL values appearing during tailoff do not unduly affect the calculated average, AVE. $ISP = F-INT/MDOT-INT$.

3.2 Overlay 2 (ODE) Output

The first line of output says that one zone is being calculated (multi-zone calculations are not permitted in the present application). The input reactants

cards are then reproduced, followed by the INSERT/OMIT cards (when applicable). The NAMELIST input is not printed out in the program's present form. The word NAMELISTS and the print out "NO \$ODE VALUE GIVEN. . ." should be neglected.

A list of the species being considered in the calculation is then printed. Each species in the list is preceded by some identification such as J12/65. The J refers to JANNAF data⁽⁸⁾. The letter L refers to unpublished data calculated at the NASA Lewis Research Center. The number refers to the month and the year the data was published or calculated.

Following the list of species is the current value of O/F. This is followed by a listing of the enthalpies or internal energies of the total fuel and oxidant, and of the total reactant. Following this is a list of the kilogram-atom per kilogram of each element in the total fuel and oxidant, and in the total reactant.

The next output yields information regarding the iteration procedure used in obtaining equilibrium solutions. User's interested in interpreting this information should refer to Reference 1 .

The primary output of this program is basically self-explanatory. If EQL = .TRUE., in the \$ODE input the results of an equilibrium rocket performance calculation will be printed out. This output contains the following:

1. Heading
2. Chamber pressure
3. Proportion of oxidant to fuel
4. Thermodynamic mixture properties and derivatives
5. Rocket performance information
6. Composition of the combustion products

Items 4, 5, and 6 are output at conditions corresponding to the chamber, throat and requested area ratios (SUPAR and SUBAR arrays). They are also output (first exit column) at the area ratio at which particle solidification begins (if applicable).

The aforementioned tables are followed by a listing of the trace species which were considered in the calculation, but which do not appear in the mole fraction table.

A table of the mass fraction of condensibles is then printed out. These values correspond to the same relative locations given in the main table.

The molecular weights of the condensibles and gas only, in the chamber, are printed. The value of the erosion parameter, β , used in the Ballistics Module throat erosion correlations, is then indicated.

The next page of output gives the results of the transport property calculations. Viscosity, MU, frozen thermal conductivity, K, and frozen Prandtl number, PR are given for the chamber and at the throat and exit plane. The power law viscosity parameters calculated for use in the TD2P program are then printed, followed by a list of the species considered in the transport property calculations.

If FRØZ = .TRUE. in the \$ODE input a second series of output is generated for the results of a frozen rocket performance calculation. The output is identical to that described for the equilibrium solution, with the following exceptions:

1. There are no table entries at the area ratio corresponding to particle solidification.
2. Mole fractions are frozen and hence do not vary with location.
3. The information concerning the condensibles and transport properties is not calculated or printed out.

3.3 Overlay 3 (Grain Design and Ballistics) Output

The first output from this overlay consists of the current values of the variables in the \$BAL NAMELIST. Values input directly via the \$BAL NAMELIST over-ride internally generated values.

The next series of output is a repeat of the information contained in the formatted input cards.

The main output from the Motor Performance Module is of two distinct types: (see sample case)

1. Results of the grain design calculations
2. Results of the ballistics calculations

Grain design results are printed at $t = 0$, and then each time the number of burns becomes equal to NB. Thus, it is possible that more than one ballistic display can appear between the grain design displays. The first column of the grain design output is the station number. The number of stations is $NX + 1$; station NX appears on a succeeding page, and station $NX+1$ is the plenum aft of the grain,

or the nozzle entrance. For a submerged nozzle, the nozzle entrance is artificially located at the aft end of the grain. The second column is the axial location of the station in inches. The next two columns are web positions between successive NB increments; the first is the beginning web, the second is the ending web, in inches, and the difference is equal to $B10/NB10$. Variations down the port stem from uneven burning. The following two columns are port areas, in sq. inches, corresponding to these two web positions. The next column is the average local grain perimeter in inches. The next column is the local volume of propellant in the interval in cubic inches. The next column is the local burn area in sq. inches, and following that is a running sum of burn area down the port. The last column is a running sum of local void volumes.

In the case of end-burning grains, where the burning follows the X-direction, results which seemingly vary with Y are artificial and should not be taken literally without interpretation. Port areas will be zero, opening to the motor area across the end-burning face; this interface will propagate upstream with time. Burn volume and local surface area also will appear to propagate upstream, being zero both upstream and downstream of the interfacial region. (Web position is really longitudinal even though the output may make it appear to be radial).

In the set of ballistics oriented output the first column is the station number, followed by a loop counter. This is followed by local values of gas density (lb/in^3), mass flux contribution ($\text{lb}/\text{in}^2\text{-sec}$), gas velocity (in/sec), pressure (lb/in^2), port area (in^2), weight flow contribution (lb/sec), burning rate (in/sec), cumulative web (in.), insulation area (in^2), burn area (in^2) and the axial position of the station (in.). (Again, in the case of end-burner, values appearing upstream of the burning surface are artificial).

The sequence of output appearing after the columns are time (sec.), vacuum thrust (lb.), ambient thrust (lb.), delivered specific impulse (sec.), motor stagnation pressure (lb/in^2), nozzle exit pressure (lb/in^2), nozzle exit velocity ($\text{in}/\text{sec.}$), insulation area exposed (in^2), burn area (in^2), throat area (in^2), head-end pressure integral ($\text{lb-sec}/\text{in}^2$; ignore for end-burners), aft stagnation pressure integral ($\text{lb-sec}/\text{in}^2$), insulation weight expended (lb.), propellant weight expended (lb.) and total impulse (lb-sec.). All integrals are up to the particular time in question. This summary output is identified by the throat node number, $NX + 2$. If this module is run in a stand-alone mode the above motor performance values

will be the only ones calculated, hence, nozzle efficiency, ambient pressure, etc. must be input. If a grain design and ballistics calculation is combined with a nozzle performance calculation these thrust and impulse values should be ignored in favor of those appearing in the THRUST-TIME HISTORY (see section 3.1).

The unlabeled output (6 columns) which may appear from time to time is debug print which was never removed (see subroutine MAIN3). The statement "Reference To Uncorrelated Table Number" also is debug print and states that the designated table would have been used had the associated option been exercised. It is not an indication that something is wrong.

3.4 Overlay 4 (ODK) Output

If IREQ = 1 in the \$PROB NAMELIST (and ODK=1) the first output related to the kinetics solution is not from Overlay 4, but is a special equilibrium solution referred to as the "RESTRICTED EQUILIBRIUM OPTION." The format of the equilibrium output has been previously described in section 3.2.

The equilibrium output is followed by the values of temperature, pressure and velocity at the equilibrium (starting) contraction ratio (ECRAT). The species mole fractions at the initial station are then listed.

If IREQ = 0 the above output is not obtained. The output described below is obtained in all cases.

The first output from Overlay 4 is a listing of the input reaction and third body reaction rate ratio cards, as read. This is followed by a table of all the species contained in the input reaction set. A reaction table, containing information from the input reaction cards is then printed.

The next output is a table of all of the species that will be considered in the kinetic expansion solution. The number of the species, and its initial mole fraction is also given in the table.

A formatted table of reaction rate ratios (or the message - ALL REACTION RATE RATIOS INPUT AS 1.0) is then printed out. This is followed by a message relating the type of nozzle geometry option which was selected and a table of the relevant wall geometry. The two values alpha and alpha-bar are the particle to gas weight flow ratio and the mass fraction of the condensed phase, respectively.

The next output describes the flow properties, nozzle geometry and chemical composition at the initial expansion ratio. This output is self-explanatory. The same quantities are then printed out at a series of axial stations. The number and location of these outputs being controlled by the print flag (JPRNT).

When the temperature becomes equal to, or less than, the solidification temperature of the metal oxide being considered (if any) a message is printed out to indicate the beginning of solidification. Likewise, when solidification is complete, a message so indicating is printed.

The note EP not reached means that the final requested expansion ratio was not reached before the solution terminated. In some cases this is due to an input error which causes abnormal termination. In many cases, however, the message is printed somewhat erroneously. In such cases the program actually has effectively reached the final expansion ratio but due to round-off error the message is still printed.

3.5 Overlay 5 (TD2P) Output

The case title card is printed followed by a list of quantities which were either internally transmitted or input in the \$TD2P NAMELIST.

The following quantities are calculated in subroutine AGP. Only the mathematical symbol and units for each quantity is given here. See subroutine AGP for definitions.

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Math. Symbol</u>	<u>Units</u>
G(I)	\bar{v}	-
E(I)	E_{pm}	-
CPG	C_{pg}	$ft^2/sec^2/^{\circ}R$
G	v	-
RCAP	R	$ft^2/sec^2/^{\circ}R$
CPS	C_{ps}	$ft^2/sec^2/^{\circ}R$
HPS	h_{ps}	$ft^2/sec^2/^{\circ}R$
HPL	h_{pl}	ft^2/sec^2
HPO	h_{po}	ft^2/sec^2
PR	Pr	-
RHOGO	ρ_{go}	lbm/ft^3
B	B	-
BS	B_s	-
GSB	$\bar{\gamma}_s$	-

The specific impulse, ISP(1DOL), and exit velocity, UE(1DOL), calculated from a one dimensional zero lag analysis are output at the nozzle exit expansion ratio. The mean particle size and particle size distribution (input, or internally generated) are then printed out.

The next series of output comes from the one-dimensional inlet and transonic throat portion of the solution (see subroutine PARTIL). The output appears in the following sequence:

1. The values k and \dot{m}_g for gas-particle equilibrium.
2. Initial and final conditions for the one-dimensional inlet integration (see subroutine ØNED).
3. Converged values for x_0 , u_0 , α , β , γ and f_1 , f_2 , f_3 , f_4 , f_5 for each transonic flow zone (see subroutine JAMES).
4. The corrected estimate for k , corrected values for x_0 , u_0 , α , β , and γ in the transonic zone containing the initial supersonic data line, corrected values for \dot{m}_g and \dot{m}_{p_i} .
5. Items 2,3, and 4 are iterated twice.
6. The gas-particle flow properties P_g , ρ_g , u_g , v_g , r , z , h_{p_j} , ρ_{p_j} , u_{p_j} and v_{p_j} along the initial supersonic data line.
7. The nozzle weight flow, WDOT.
8. The nozzle discharge coefficient, CD.

A message indicating the selected wall geometry option is then printed, together with the input (or internally transmitted) nozzle geometry. A finely spaced internally calculated, table of the wall coordinates to be used in the solution is also output.

The results of the two dimensional, two phase, supersonic solution are printed out along left running characteristics. A header is printed, for identification purposes, above the output for each left running characteristic. The output may be identified as follows:

Row One:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Header</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Units</u>
L.R.C. number	LRC	left running characteristic number	none
Ident. number	ID	type of point (see below)	none

<u>Item</u>	<u>Header</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Units</u>
r	R	r position coordinate	none
z	Z	z position coordinate	none
M	MACH	Mach number	none
T_g	TG	gas temperature	°R
V_g	VG	gas velocity (scalar)	ft/sec
θ_g	THETA-G	streamline angle	degrees
T_g/T_{g0}	TG/TGO	ratio of gas temperature to chamber temperature	none
P_g/P_{g0}	PG/PGO	ratio of gas pressure to chamber pressure	none
ρ_g/ρ_{g0}	DG/DGO	ratio of gas density to chamber density	none
$\sum_{j=1}^K n_j/c_g$	SDK/DG	ratio of total particle density to gas density	none
C_F	CF	thrust coefficient	none
I_{sp}	ISP	specific impulse	sec.
iteration no.	IT	number of iterations required	none

Rows Two through K+1

A row is printed for each particle size present at the point in question,

<u>Item</u>	<u>Header</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Units</u>
k	K	particle size number	none
Re_k	REK	particle Reynolds number	none
V_{pk}	VPK	particle velocity (scalar)	ft/sec
θ_{pk}	THETA-K	particle streamline angle	degrees
T_{pk}	TPK	particle temperature	°R
ρ_{pk}/ρ_g	DPK/DG	ratio of particle density to gas density	none

<u>Item</u>	<u>Header</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Units</u>
ρ_{p_k} / ρ_{p_0}	DPK/DPO	ratio of particle density to chamber particle density	none
r_{p_k}	RPK	particle radius	ft.

The table below relates the printed identification number to the type of point calculated:

<u>ID</u>	<u>Type of Point Calculated</u>
1	initial line point
2	interior point
3	axis point
4	Kth particle boundary point
5	wall point
6	point inserted on the previous L.R.C.
7	point inserted on the R.R.C.

The quantity IP printed out at the end of a TD2P solution is the number of mesh points on the last left running characteristic.

3.6 Overlay 6 (TBL) Output

The case title is printed, followed by a list of the current values of the \$TBL NAMELIST variables. Values input in \$TBL over-ride internally transmitted values.

A table of the input (or internally transmitted from TD2P) wall geometry and wall streamline mach number is then printed out.

At every printout station the program then prints six groups of quantities. (Note: DELF and DELI were added to the TBL output and do not conform to their respective group headings. These two quantities are not output until the wall slope becomes positive.)

Contour Properties

X	Axial Distance
XL	Arc length of contour up to X
Y	Radius or height of contour
DY/DX	Slope of contour

Flow Properties

M	Mach number
TE	Static temperature
TW	Wall temperature
TAW	Adiabatic wall temperature
DM/DX	Mach number gradient
UE	Velocity of fluid
PE	Static pressure

Boundary Layer

DELTA	Velocity thickness
DELTA B	Temperature thickness
DELTA*	Displacement thickness
THETA	Momentum thickness
PHI	Energy thickness
H	Shape factor δ^*/θ
DEL F	Thrust decrement due to boundary layer effects

Heat Transfer

HG	Heat transfer coefficient
QW	Local rate of heat transfer to wall
SUMQ	Integrated heat transfer rate to point X
FORCE	Drag force in axial or X direction
LAT, F	Force normal to X direction for two-dimensional planar flow
DEL I	I_{sp} decrement due to boundary layer effects

Internal Integrals

ZETA, I1, I2, I3, I4, I5, I6, I7, I1P, I2P, I3P

Coefficients

CF	Skin friction coefficient
CH	Stanton number
RETH	Reynolds number based on momentum thickness
REXL	Reynolds number based on arc length
REPH	Reynolds number based on energy thickness
RED*	Reynolds number based on displacement thickness

In addition, if the sonic point start procedure is used, the initial values of momentum thickness, THETA1, and energy thickness, PH11, are printed out.

After the last printout station the value of the throat radius corrected for displacement thickness, and a table of the normalized wall contour points corrected for displacement thickness are output.

3.6.1 Dimensions of Variables

There are six physical dimensions used in this program:

M = Mass
F = Force
T = Temperature
S = Time
L = Length
H = Heat

Any consistent set of units may be used with this program. If input quantities are in units consistent with those below, the output quantities will have the units indicated below.

RBAR = $L \times F/M \times T$	C_I = Dimensionless
$C_p = H/M \times T$	C_H = Dimensionless
$FJ = L \times F/H$	$\theta = L$
$G = M \times L/F \times S^2$	$\delta = L$
TE = T	$\delta^* = L$
PE = F/L^3	QW = $H/L^2 \times S$
$\mu = M/S \times L$	SUMQ = H/S axisymmetric flow
$\rho = M/L^3$	SUMQ = H/S x L planar flow
UE = L/S	hG = $H/L^2 \times S \times T$
Re = Dimensionless	FORCE = F(F/L for 2D flow)
X = L	LAT.F = F/L
Y = L	
XL = L	

The built in values of FJ and G require use of the Foot, Pound_M, Second, BTU, Pound_F, Degree Rankine, system of units unless FJ and G are input.

For example, using the above conventions, and using the built in values of FJ and G

$$M = \text{lb-m}$$

$$F = \text{lb-f}$$

$$T = ^\circ\text{R}$$

$$S = \text{sec}$$

$$L = \text{ft}$$

$$H = \text{BTU}$$

$$R = \text{ft lb}_f / \text{lb}_m ^\circ\text{R}$$

$$C_p = \text{BTU} / \text{lb}_m ^\circ\text{R}$$

$$FJ = \text{ft lb}_f / \text{BTU}$$

$$G = (\text{lb}_m / \text{lb}_f) \text{ft} / \text{sec}^2$$

$$TE = ^\circ\text{R}$$

$$PE = \text{lb}_f / \text{ft}^2$$

$$u = \text{lb}_m / \text{sec ft}$$

$$o = \text{lb}_m / \text{ft}^3$$

$$UZ = \text{ft} / \text{sec}$$

$$Re = \text{dimensionless}$$

$$X = \text{ft}$$

$$Y = \text{ft}$$

$$XL = L$$

$$C_f = \text{dimensionless}$$

$$C_H = \text{dimensionless}$$

$$\theta = \text{ft.}$$

$$\phi = \text{ft.}$$

$$\Delta = \text{ft.}$$

$$\delta = \text{ft.}$$

$$\delta^* = \text{ft.}$$

$$q = \text{BTU} / \text{ft}^2 \text{ sec}$$

$$Q = \text{BTU} / \text{sec (axisymmetric flow)}$$

$$Q = \text{BTU} / \text{sec ft (planar flow)}$$

$$h_g = \text{BTU} / \text{ft}^2 \text{ sec } ^\circ\text{R}$$

$$\text{FORCE} = \text{Lb}_f$$

$$\text{LAT.P} = \text{Lb}_f$$

Note: When this program is used as an integrated module in the SPP Program certain constraints are placed on the units by data communicated from other modules.

4. RECOMMENDED PRACTICES AND GUIDELINES

This section has been included to provide a place for some of those comments that do not seem to belong anywhere else, but should be recorded. Thus, the following is a potpourri containing recommendations on using the SPP program, miscellaneous notes, and guidelines for selecting values for certain of the input quantities.

The input oriented comments are presented in the order in which the variables appear in Section 2. Amplifying comments, of the type contained herein, for the grain design and ballistics inputs have been integrated into the text of Sections 2.7 and 5.

The best recommendation that can be made is to encourage prospective user's of this program to carefully study this manual in order to learn the capabilities, intricacies, and limitations of the program. Time spent in this way will be repaid several fold when the user tries to run cases.

Until the user has achieved a high confidence level in running the program, it is suggested that the modules be executed one or two at a time. The output can then be examined to see if it appears to be reasonable, and that the case that has been run corresponds to the one that the user desired. This approach can save the user considerable computer time during his initial attempts to run the program.

SGEOM NAMELIST

Many of the inputs from this Namelist are automatically transferred to the relevant calculation modules. These geometry inputs can be over-ridden by direct input to a given module, but remember that such a geometry change is known only to that module.

ASUP

It is suggested that some extra values of ASUP be packed around the exit plane, average expansion ratio, and any regions of particular interest, since interpolation is performed in this table. Otherwise, a reasonable number of roughly equally spaced values will suffice.

ASUB

These need to be input only if subsonic information is desired (unless an ODK solution is called for, then ASUB(1) must be input equal to ECRAT).

RCURV

TD2P requires that the throat be circular with a single radius of curvature. Different upstream and downstream radii of curvature are allowed in ODK. If the throat is not circular, RCURV must be obtained by a best fit to the specified throat geometry. Values of $RCURV < 1.5$ should be avoided; the TD2P transonic analysis will fail for lower values.

RSDOT
TBURN

These values are over-ridden by the results of the ballistics module if BAL = 1 or 2 in the \$PROB Namelist.

THETA1

The transonic method in TD2P will fail if $\theta_1 > 45^\circ$.

THETA

If the real nozzle shape cannot be input due to program restrictions it is better not to try to match THETA with its actual value. Instead, one should try to select THETA to minimize the differences between the real and input nozzle shapes (see comment on THJW under \$TD2 Namelist). It should be understood, however, that if THETA is not equal to its actual value the empirical 2-D efficiency calculated by the program will be erroneous.

RS(1)
ZS(1)
NWS

Remember that this table starts at 2, so the total number of points, NWS, is equal to the number of input points +1. Check the wall derivatives tables printed out in ODK and TD2P for wiggles. Don't try to input too many points, or get spacing too close. If table is bad (not due to input mistake) it is usually better to throw out points rather than add them.

AVELS

If BAL \neq 1 or 2, AVELS must be input in order to calculate an empirical two-phase efficiency.

\$PROB NAMELIST

Setting ODE, BAL, etc. equal to 3 allows the relevant loss efficiency to be input in the ETAI(I) table. This allows the user to bypass both the calculated and empirical options of the program in favor of a value obtained from a different analysis (if the user has reason to believe the present analysis is inadequate for his problem), or for any other reason.

IREQ

When this flag is input as 1 the initial data for the kinetics calculation is automatically obtained from a "restricted equilibrium" solution. Unless the user has a strong reason for wanting to input his own initial concentrations, etc. the use of IREQ=0 is not recommended. Also, if IREQ=0, the program cannot calculate η_{KN} unless it is "fooled" by user prepared punched cards containing the $I_{sp, RE}$ values that are normally punched following execution of a restricted equilibrium solution.

\$ODE NAMELIST

For $\text{ODE}=1$, $\text{ODK}\neq 1$ and $\text{TD2P}\neq 1$, the MIX array can be used as described in Reference 1.

P(I)

For the present application the ODE program has been modified so that it can execute only rocket problems. Thus, only P(1) will be considered.

OFSKED(I) DELH(I)

In its current application the ODE program has been modified so that only one zone can be considered.

ODK USAGE INPUT

The user is cautioned that ODK execution times become very large as pressure increases beyond about 600 psi. Fortunately, at high pressure, the kinetics loss tends to be quite small (a few tenths of a percent of loss) and the empirical relation for the kinetics efficiency can be utilized without qualms.

The ODK running times are not insignificant even at moderate pressures ($P < 600$ psi). The size of the present reaction set (Table 2-13) and the speed of the aluminum reactions are such that execution times on the order of 2-5 minutes (CDC 6600) can be expected at moderate pressures. Thus, ODK should not be executed indiscriminately. Its use is warranted only when the utmost accuracy (that the program is capable of) is desired, or when it is suspected that the kinetics loss may be relatively large.

A completely satisfactory set of reactions and reaction rate data for aluminumized solid rocket propellants does not exist at this point in time. The set given in Table 2-13 represents the results of the limited study that was possible within the constraints of the current effort. Should the user be interested in modifying this reaction set it should be pointed out that execution time is linearly proportional to the number of reactions and proportional to the number of species to a power between 2 and 3.

With the previous comment in mind the user should use OMIT cards (section 2.6.2.1) to eliminate as many of the unimportant (from a performance standpoint) trace species as possible in the ODE restricted equilibrium solution.

RWTD RWTU

The kinetics program allows for different upstream and downstream throat radii of curvature (the TD2P program does not). If a combined solution including both TD2P and ODK modules is to be executed (and in reality $\text{RWTD}\neq \text{RWTU}$) it is probably not worth changing to a different nozzle shape for the ODK solution unless the downstream expansion is so rapid that the single radius (less extreme expansion) approximation would lead to serious underprediction of the kinetics loss.

RZNORM

PWRS and PV.ZS are already normalized if they have come from \$GEOM. Thus, RZNORM is not relevant unless ODK is run in a stand alone mode.

HI
HMAX
HMIN
DEL

The nominal assumed values should work well in most cases. User's should not change these values without first becoming quite familiar with the ODK program; they can have a very large impact on execution time.

TEXPLI
JF

It is recommended that these values always be input as 0 because of the speed of the aluminum reactions.

JPRNT

It is recommended that the -2 option be used. The other options (except -1) can yield voluminous output.

IDYSCI

The user is warned not to change the assumed value. Turning on this option uses a lot of trees.

EPSEL

To eliminate species for the ODK solution the use of OMIT cards is somewhat preferable to EPSEL. With OMIT cards the user has direct control over which species are to be eliminated.

\$TD2 NAMELIST

DZI DL
DZMIN DTWI
SAUR DR
THFD EW
ZI IMAX
ZJ N1
VAR N2
HFD

The nominal assumed values for these variables should suffice in almost all cases. The user should be quite familiar with the TD2P program (and be unable to run a case otherwise) before venturing to change these values.

NILP

More than 20 points should not be required, but one should probably not use less than 15.

RRT

Should be greater than, or equal to, 1.5 to avoid problems in transonic solution.

THIW
THJD
THJW

THIW should be selected such that the Mach number at the wall initial line point is about 1.1. THJD should be set to about 3/4 of THIW. THJW must be greater than THIW (the initial line must be on the circular portion of the throat). See comment on THETA under \$GEOM Namelist.

ZAX

An estimate for this quantity may be made as follows:

$$ZAX \approx \left(R_c \sin \theta_{i_w} + \frac{1 - \cos \theta_{i_w}}{\sin \theta_{i_w}} \right) \quad \text{where } \theta_{i_w} = \text{attachment exit angle}$$

This estimate is based on a first order source flow approximation.

NTBL

The nominal value should suffice.

XITBL

The results of the TBL program should not be too sensitive to this value (for further information see Reference 4).

ITOT

A value of 3 is recommended for ITOT. A larger value, while possibly a little more accurate, increases the risk of impingement.

XK
PEXP
XL
XD

Since the particle size correlation is empirical the user is proceeding at his own risk if these values are changed.

\$TBL NAMELIST

IPRINT

Should be left = 0. IPRINT = 1 leads to voluminous output.

THETA
PHI

The solution should not be too sensitive to the value input. These thicknesses decrease as unit Reynolds number increases.

MZETA
ZNSTAN
TOLCFA
TOLZET
TOLZME

The user should be familiar with the TBL program and/or boundary layer theory before trying to change the nominal values.

5. SAMPLE CASES

The Extended Delta Motor⁽¹⁰⁾ is representative of modern finocyl grain designs whose complexity warrants the use of a three dimensional grain design program. A sketch of this motor is shown in Figure 5-1.

The input and portions of the output from two sample cases based on this motor are presented in this section. The sample cases serve to facilitate program checkout, while serving as adjuncts to the input and output descriptions.

The first sample case utilizes all of the SSP program modules except for ODK. Thus, ODE, Grain Design and Ballistics, TD2P, and TBL solutions were obtained, as were complete summaries and a thrust-time history. The second sample case represents an ODK (and restricted equilibrium) solution for the Extended Delta. A complete summary performance page based on the combined first and second sample case was not available for inclusion in this manual.

The sample cases are preceded by card image listings of the input cards used to run them. The following discussion of the Grain Design and Ballistics input for the first sample case is presented to further enhance the user's understanding of this module's relatively difficult input requirements.

The first group of cards present the grain geometry input. B10-11.92 denotes the web of 11.92 inches. NB10=20 denotes the number of burn increments; its significance is the number of new geometries called by the ballistics calculations (returns to HERCULES) without interpolation. SX00 denotes taking advantage of the symmetry of the motor, and 16 represents the fact that the diametric cross-section may be divided into 16 pie-segments. Such may be done with an 8-point star, each star segment being divisible in half. The next card defines the longitudinal grain mesh; the grain goes from X01=0 to X11=45.72 inches, and is herein divided into a mesh of NX11=100 increments. Thus, ballistics answers will be output at 100 grain stations. NX must be an even whole number, cannot exceed 118, and for an end-burner must be selected such that the mesh dimension (0.4572 inches in this case) is larger than the expected product RO*DT (burn rate times input calculational time increment). The next card defines the lateral grain mesh; the grain goes from a lateral distance (radius in this case) of Y01=0 to Y11=20.00 inches, and is herein divided into a mesh of NY11=40 increments. Note that Y11

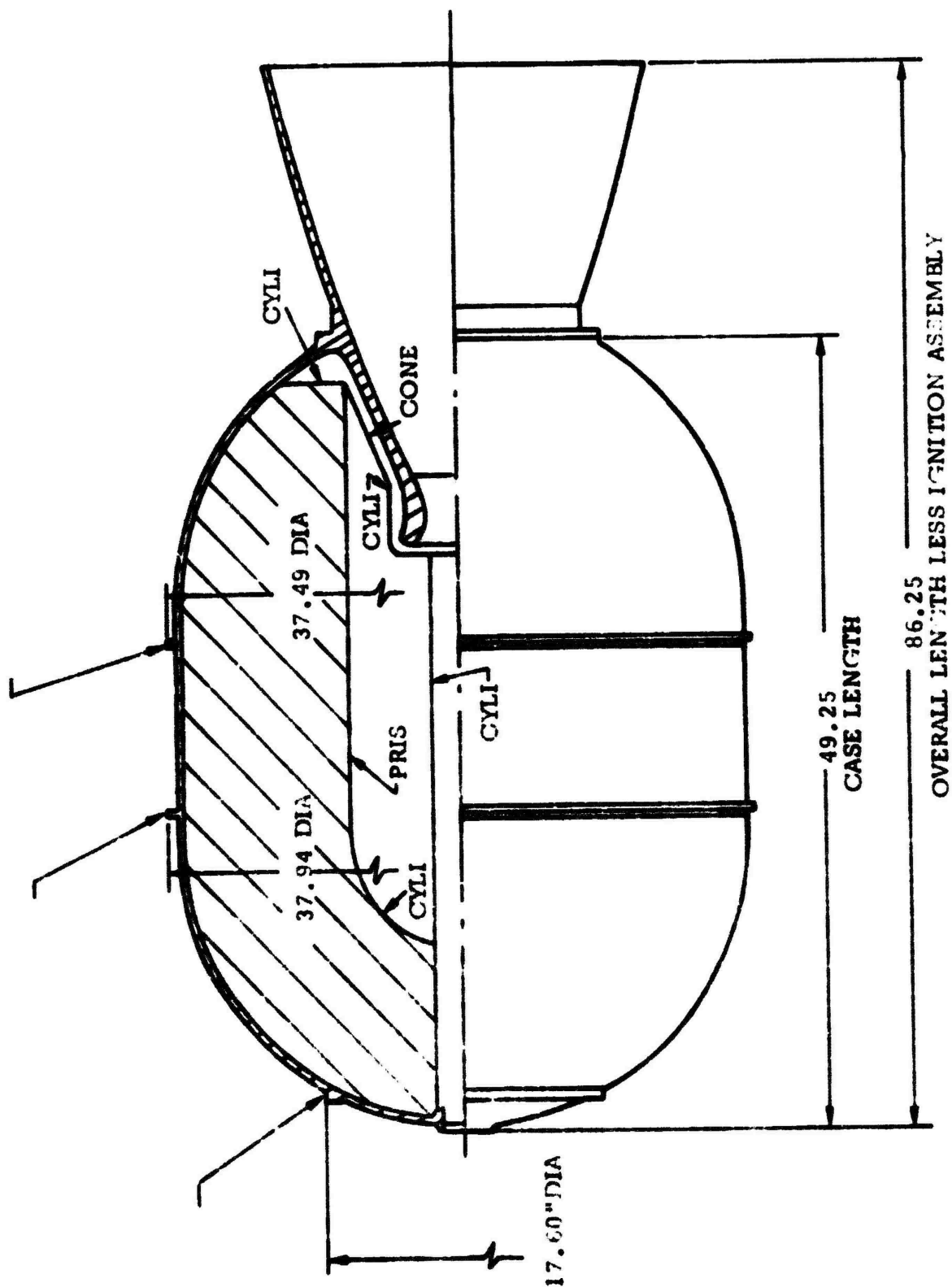


Figure 5-1. Extended Delta Motor

is selected to be larger than the motor radius; this merely assures that no dimension will be inside the motor in case of error. Note also that the computer time will be proportional to the product $NX11$ times $NY11$. A 100×60 matrix was the largest found to be necessary to avoid saw-tooth pressure-time trace outputs in complex grains.

The significance of the first group of cards is the definition of a geometry which is completely filled with propellant and divided into a calculational mesh. The following groups of cards define the burn surface by subtraction of volumes and codes.

The first cylinder group (CYLI) subtracts out a cylinder which fills the central port of the motor, and is tangent to the star points as soon as they begin at about $1/4$ of the grain length. The centers of the circles bounding this cylinder are located at $(0, 0, 0)$ and $(46.00, 0, 0)$: $(X10, Y10, Z10)$ and $(X20, Y20, Z20)$, respectively. The cylinder may extend beyond the boundary, as done here where 46.00 exceeds the 45.72 . The last card sets the radius $R00=1.88$ in.

The second cylinder group (CYLI) subtracts out the cylinder in which the submerged nozzle throat region is snuggled. The coordinates of the defining circles are centered at $(34.22, 0, 0)$ and $(46.00, 0, 0)$. It may overlap the previous cylinder, as is the case here. A prior card inputs the rounded corner seen in the drawing. This is the BURN card with $CR00$ and 0.75 in. as the radius of the corner round. The radius of the cylinder is $R00=4.55$ in.

The next group labeled CONE subtracts out the conical volume that parallels the submerged nozzle exit cone. The surface of this cone, as the previous cylinder, is tangent to star points. The coordinates of the defining circles are centered at $(45.72, 0, 0)$ and $(39.40, 0, 0)$. The radii, respectively, are $R10=7.30$ in. and $R20=4.55$ in. Note that a cylinder is really a special case of a cone.

The next cylinder group (CYLI) subtracts out the aft volume and allows the end-face to burn. The coordinates of the defining circles are centered at $(45.72, 0, 0)$ and $(46.00, 0, 0)$. The radius of the cylinder is $R00=12.00$. (It might be noted that, if the aft end were inhibited, the second card would have to be a BURN card, with $NB00$ (no burn) as the proper analogy to $CR00$).

(As a further note, if the aft end were, instead, a division of segments of

a segmented motor, then in addition to this cylinder with a no-burn card, there must also be a division of mesh in the INIT cards. The first segment would go from X01 to X11 as here, with NX11 mesh. The first slot would go from X11 to X21 with NX21 set to -2 to key HERCULES for a segmented grain. The next segment would go from X21 to X31 with NX31 mesh, etc. The reason for the no-burn cylinder fitting the slot is that the HERCULES scheme needed to be modified to properly compute the burn-back in the slot region. Other inputs required for a slot are associated with Table 2-12. The new scheme was verified for the Lockheed Propulsion Company 156-5 motor).

The next two groups subtract out the star volumes. The first of these, labeled CYLI, deals with the circular cut at the front end of the star cavity. The second, labeled PRIS (prism), deals with the remainder.

The cylinder group, CYLI, attempts to lay a pancake cylinder inside a star so that the curved surface of the cylinder approximates the curvature of the grain. The corner round card takes into consideration the 0.25 radius of the star valley. Thus, the fitting cylinder does not have a sharp edge, but a rounded edge fitting into the star valley. Because the axis of the cylinder is toward the perpendicular to the paper, the X coordinates are constant. However, the Y and Z coordinates are offset from the plane of the paper and the centerline of the motor as appropriate to lay the cylinder inside the star as closely as possible.

The prism group, PRIS, begins at the end of the curved surface and extends down the grain for a height H00=27.80 inches. Three coordinates are required to define the prism, which lays inside the star. Again, the X-values are constant; the Y and Z values define the triangle at the constant X position, and the H00 extends this shape all the way down the grain where it overlaps the cylinders and cone at the aft end. A corner round card accounts for the curvature of the star valley. This completes the grain definition except for the outer periphery.

The next group of cards tabulates a series of pressures followed by corresponding strand burning rates. Five entries are used in this case; the maximum allowed is 99, so this presents no limitations. The number 5 appearing at location 6 on the first card below the logic card must equal the number of entries. The burn rate table is the first table at location 1. Location 3 specifies one rate for each pressure. It is good practice to input burning rates over a wide pressure

range to account for exponent variabilities, and to include a pressure higher than the expected maximum. The following group of cards is a corresponding group for pressure exponent, or slope, which is the second table at location 1.

The next group of cards tabulates the axial positions of the propellant and the corresponding propellant radii. This is the third table at location 1. Again, 99 entries are allowed; this case used 36 entries, and this number of entries must appear at location 6 on the first card below the logic card. The initial and final axial positions, zero and 45.72, must correspond to the zero and 45.72 appearing in the INIT cards ($X10=0$; $X11=45.72$). No other consistency is required. The fourth table at location 1 is insulation input. The input is values of time (first card) and corresponding insulation areas exposed (second card).

Time increments are the fifth table at location 1. In selecting the calculational time increment, the product of this time increment and the number of burns (NB in the grain design input) should approximate the expected burn time. This increment will impact computer time, but is of secondary importance as compared to NX and NY. The next entry is the desired intervals for output. This latter time interval can be larger except where detailed study or plotting of results are desired; it has a trivial effect on computer time. If it is desired to have variable time increments in the course of the calculations, the tables may be extended by inputting additional times and time increments associated with those times (e.g., finer increments for boost-sustain transition).

The last group of cards are Table 2-12 inputs, in the order of and with the units given therein. The 4, -1 is a required key to end table loading. The first entry, TSTOP, should be selected to be somewhat greater than the expected burn time. If TSTOP is reached before the computer time reaches DTIME, the computations will terminate, so there is the possibility that the tail-off will not be computed if TSTOP is too short. The input value of nozzle efficiency in (15) should be 1.000 for an integrated mode calculation, and can be something else for a stand-alone mode calculation. The projected nozzle area in (19) is defined by the annulus formed by the outer nozzle material shell and the open throat. Values of ambient density (23) and thermal diffusivity (26) are, respectively, $4.43 \times 10^{-5} \text{ lb/in}^3$ and $3.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ in}^2/\text{sec}$. The user is cautioned to remember all -1 completion entries.

Other tables do not appear because they are not used.

Input Listing

5-6

TITLE EXTENDED DELTA VALIDATION CASE

6614

10 AUG 1964

TRAJECTORY INFORMATION

P-AWJ(PSTA)
 .8C3)00E-01
 .553000E-01
 .583000E-01
 .100000
 .100000

TIME (SEC)

0
 18.0000
 32.0000
 44.0000
 100.000

PRECISE

51 23
52 23
53 23
54 23
55 23

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LAK
HIG
NCH

100-442614-1

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Abstract

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SHIMIZU TADAKO. 1963. EFFECTS OF EXCESS OF NITROGEN IN TOTAL OXIDANTS

STATE	MI	KG	PH
ALABAMA	1145000000	1145000000	0.50000000
ALASKA	1145000000	1145000000	0.50000000
ARIZONA	1145000000	1145000000	0.50000000
ARKANSAS	1145000000	1145000000	0.50000000
CALIFORNIA	1145000000	1145000000	0.50000000
COLORADO	1145000000	1145000000	0.50000000
CONNECTICUT	1145000000	1145000000	0.50000000
DELAWARE	1145000000	1145000000	0.50000000
FLORIDA	1145000000	1145000000	0.50000000
GEORGIA	1145000000	1145000000	0.50000000
HAWAII	1145000000	1145000000	0.50000000
IDaho	1145000000	1145000000	0.50000000
ILLINOIS	1145000000	1145000000	0.50000000
INDIANA	1145000000	1145000000	0.50000000
IOWA	1145000000	1145000000	0.50000000
KANSAS	1145000000	1145000000	0.50000000
KENTUCKY	1145000000	1145000000	0.50000000
LOUISIANA	1145000000	1145000000	0.50000000
MAINE	1145000000	1145000000	0.50000000
MARYLAND	1145000000	1145000000	0.50000000
MASSACHUSETTS	1145000000	1145000000	0.50000000
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MINNESOTA	1145000000	1145000000	0.50000000
MISSISSIPPI	1145000000	1145000000	0.50000000
MISSOURI	1145000000	1145000000	0.50000000
MONTANA	1145000000	1145000000	0.50000000
NEBRASKA	1145000000	1145000000	0.50000000
NEVADA	1145000000	1145000000	0.50000000
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1145000000	1145000000	0.50000000
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PENNSYLVANIA	1145000000	1145000000	0.50000000
RHODE ISLAND	1145000000	1145000000	0.50000000
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SOUTH DAKOTA	1145000000	1145000000	0.50000000
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VERMONT	1145000000	1145000000	0.50000000
VIRGINIA	1145000000	1145000000	0.50000000
WASHINGTON	1145000000	1145000000	0.50000000
WEST VIRGINIA	1145000000	1145000000	0.50000000
WISCONSIN	1145000000	1145000000	0.50000000
WYOMING	1145000000	1145000000	0.50000000

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6.7572E+01 1.1334E+02 3.0090E+03 4.1405E+03

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 REFERENCE TO UNCORRELATED TABLE NUMBER 6 0

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

1. The first step in the process of creating a new product is to identify a market need. This involves conducting market research to understand what consumers want and what problems they are facing. Once a need is identified, the next step is to develop a concept that addresses this need. This is often done through brainstorming sessions and the creation of a prototype. The third step is to conduct a feasibility study to determine if the product can be manufactured and sold profitably. This involves analyzing the costs of production, distribution, and marketing, as well as the potential revenue. If the study is positive, the next step is to secure funding to develop the product further. This can be done through various means, including venture capital, angel investors, or crowdfunding. Once funding is secured, the next step is to develop a detailed business plan that outlines the company's goals, strategies, and financial projections. This plan is essential for attracting investors and guiding the company's operations. The final step is to launch the product and monitor its performance in the market. This involves tracking sales, customer feedback, and market trends to make adjustments as needed.

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

2. Once the problem is identified, the next step is to define the objectives and goals of the project. This helps to clarify what needs to be achieved and provides a clear direction for the team.

3. The third step is to develop a plan or strategy to address the problem. This involves breaking down the problem into smaller, manageable tasks and determining the resources needed to complete them.

4. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the strategy into action and monitoring progress regularly to ensure that the project is on track.

5. Finally, the fifth step is to evaluate the results of the project. This involves assessing the outcomes against the objectives and goals to determine the effectiveness of the intervention.

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5. Finally, the fifth step is to evaluate the results of the project. This involves assessing the outcomes against the objectives and goals and identifying any areas for improvement.

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Figure 1 shows a 3D visualization of the 1000000th iteration of the 3D-PCA algorithm. The plot displays a dense, complex structure of points in a 3D space, with axes labeled x, y, and z. The points are arranged in a way that suggests a high-dimensional data distribution.

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

[illegible]

12345678910111213141516171819202122232425262728293031323334353637383940414243444546474849505152535455565758596061626364656667686970717273747576777879808182838485868788899091929394959697989910010110210310410510610710810911011111211311411511611711811912012112212312412512612712812913013113213313413513613713813914014114214314414514614714814915015115215315415515615715815916016116216316416516616716816917017117217317417517617717817918018118218318418518618718818919019119219319419519619719819920020120220320420520620720820921021121221321421521621721821922022122222322422522622722822923023123223323423523623723823924024124224324424524624724824925025125225325425525625725825926026126226326426526626726826927027127227327427527627727827928028128228328428528628728828929029129229329429529629729829930030130230330430530630730830931031131231331431531631731831932032132232332432532632732832933033133233333433533633733833934034134234334434534634734834935035135235335435535635735835936036136236336436536636736836937037137237337437537637737837938038138238338438538638738838939039139239339439539639739839940040140240340440540640740840941041141241341441541641741841942042142242342442542642742842943043143243343443543643743843944044144244344444544644744844945045145245345445545645745845946046146246346446546646746846947047147247347447547647747847948048148248348448548648748848949049149249349449549649749849950050150250350450550650750850951051151251351451551651751851952052152252352452552652752852953053153253353453553653753853954054154254354454554654754854955055155255355455555655755855956056156256356456556656756856957057157257357457557657757857958058158258358458558658758858959059159259359459559659759859960060160260360460560660760860961061161261361461561661761861962062162262362462562662762862963063163263363463563663763863964064164264364464564664764864965065165265365465565665765865966066166266366466566666766866967067167267367467567667767867968068168268368468568668768868969069169269369469569669769869970070170270370470570670770870971071171271371471571671771871972072172272372472572672772872973073173273373473573673773873974074174274374474574674774874975075175275375475575675775875976076176276376476576676776876977077177277377477577677777877978078178278378478578678778878979079179279379479579679779879980080180280380480580680780880981081181281381481581681781881982082182282382482582682782882983083183283383483583683783883984084184284384484584684784884985085185285385485585685785885986086186286386486586686786886987087187287387487587687787887988088188288388488588688788888989089189289389489589689789889990090190290390490590690790890991091191291391491591691791891992092192292392492592692792892993093193293393493593693793893994094194294394494594694794894995095195295395495595695795895996096196296396496596696796896997097197297397497597697797897998098198298398498598698798898999099199299399499599699799899910001001100210031004100510061007100810091010101110121013101410151016101710181019102010211022102310241025102610271028102910301031103210331034103510361037103810391040104110421043104410451046104710481049105010511052105310541055105610571058105910601061106210631064106510661067106810691070107110721073107410751076107710781079108010811082108310841085108610871088108910901091109210931094109510961097109810991100110111021103110411051106110711081109111011111112111311141115111611171118111911201121112211231124112511261127112811291130113111321133113411351136113711381139114011411142114311441145114611471148114911501151115211531154115511561157115811591160116111621163116411651166116711681169117011711172117311741175117611771178117911801181118211831184118511861187118811891190119111921193119411951196119711981199120012011202120312041205120612071208120912101211121212131214121512161217121812191220122112221223122412251226122712281229123012311232123312341235123612371238123912401241124212431244124512461247124812491250125112521253125412551256125712581259126012611262126312641265126612671268126912701271127212731274127512761277127812791280128112821283128412851286128712881289129012911292129312941295129612971298129913001301130213031304130513061307130813091310131113121313131413151316131713181319132013211322132313241325132613271328132913301331133213331334133513361337133813391340134113421343134413451346134713481349135013511352135313541355135613571358135913601361136213631364136513661367136813691370137113721373137413751376137713781379138013811382138313841385138613871388138913901391139213931394139513961397139813991400140114021403140414051406140714081409141014111412141314141415141614171418141914201421142214231424142514261427142814291430143114321433143414351436143714381439144014411442144314441445144614471448144914501451145214531454145514561457145814591460146114621463146414651466146714681469147014711472147314741475147614771478147914801481148214831484148514861487148814891490149114921493149414951496149714981499150015011502150315041505150615071508150915101511151215131514151515161517151815191520152115221523152415251526152715281529153015311532153315341535153615371538153915401541154215431544154515461547154815491550155115521553155415551556155715581559156015611562156315641565156615671568156915701571157215731574157515761577157815791580158115821583158415851586158715881589159015911592159315941595159615971598159916001601160216031604160516061607160816091610161116121613161416151616161716181619162016211622162316241625162616271628162916301631163216331634163516361637163816391640164116421643164416451646164716481649165016511652165316541655165616571658165916601661166216631664166516661667166816691670167116721673167416751676167716781679168016811682168316841685168616871688168916901691169216931694169516961697169816991700170117021703170417051706170717081709171017111712171317141715171617171718171917201721172217231724172517261727172817291730173117321733173417351736173717381739174017411742174317441745174617471748174917501751175217531754175517561757175817591760176117621763176417651766176717681769177017711772177317741775177617771778177917801781178217831784178517861787178817891790179117921793179417951796179717981799180018011802180318041805180618071808180918101811181218131814181518161817181818191820182118221823182418251826182718281829183018311832183318341835183618371838183918401841184218431844184518461847184818491850185118521853185418551856185718581859186018611862186318641865186618671868186918701871187218731874187518761877187818791880188118821883188418851886188718881889189018911892189318941895189618971898189919001901190219031904190519061907190819091910191119121913191419151916191719181919192019211922192319241925192619271928192919301931193219331934193519361937193819391940194119421943194419451946194719481949195019511952195319541955195619571958195919601961196219631964196519661967196819691970197119721973197419751976197719781979198019811982198319841985198619871988198919901991199219931994199519961997199819992000200120022003200420052006200720082009201020112012201320142015201620172018201920202021202220232024202520262027202820292030203120322033203420352036203720382039204020412042204320442045204620472048204920502051205220532054205520562057205820592060206120622063206420652066206720682069207020712072207320742075207620772078207920802081208220832084208520862087208820892090209120922093209420952096209720982099210021012102210321042105210621072108210921102111211221132114211521162117211821192120212121222123212421252126212721282129213021312132213321342135213621372138213921402141214221432144214521462147214821492150215121522153215421552156215721582159216021612162216321642165216621672168216921702171217221732174217521762177217821792180218121822183218421852186218721882189219021912192219321942195219621972198219922002201220222032204220522062207220822092210221122122213221422152216221722182219222022212222222322242225222622272228222922302231223222332234223522362237223822392240224122422243224422452246224722482249225022512252225322542255225622572258225922602261226222632264226522662267226822692270227122722273227422752276227722782279228022812282228322842285228622872288228922902291229222932294229522962297229822992300230123022303230423052306230723082309231023112312231323142315231623172318231923202321232223232324232523262327232823292330233123322333233423352336233723382339234023412342234323442345234623472348234923502351235223532354235523562357235823592360236123622363236423652366236723682369237023712372237323742375237623772378237923802381238223832384238523862387238823892390239123922393239423952396239723982399240024012402240324042405240624072408240924102411241224132414241524162417241824192420242124222423242424252426242724282429243024312432243324342435243624372438243924402441244224432444244524462447244824492450245124522453245424552456245724582459246024612462246324642465246624672468246924702471247224732474247524762477247824792480248124822483248424852486248724882489249024912492249324942495249624972498249925002501250225032504250525062507250825092510251125122513251425152516251725182519252025212522252325242525252625272528252925302531253225332534253525362537253825392540254125422543254425452546254725482549255025512552255325542555255625572558255925602561256225632564256525662567256825692570257125722573257425752576257725782579258025812582258325842585258625872588258925902591259225932594259525962597259825992600260126022603260426052606260726082609261026112612261326142615261626172618261926202621262226232624262526262627262826292630263126322633263426352636263726382639264026412642264326442645264626472648264926502651265226532654265526562657265826592660266126622663266426652666266726682669267026712672267326742675267626772678267926802681268226832684268526862687268826892690269126922693269426952696269726982699270027012702270327042705270627072708270927102711271227132714271527162717271827192720272127222723272427252726272727282729273027312732273327342735273627372738273927402741274227432744274527462747274827492750275127522753275427552756275727582759276027612762276327642765276627672768276927702771277227732774277527762777277827792780278127822783278427852786278727882789279027912792279327942795279627972798279928002801280228032804280528062807280828092810281128122813281428152816281728182819282028212822282328242825282628272828282928302831283228332834283528362837283828392840284128422843284428452846284728482849285028512852285328542855285628572858285928602861286228632864286528662867286828692870287128722873287428752876287728782879288028812882288328842885288628872888288928902891289228932894289528962897289828992900290129022903290429052906290729082909291029112912291329142915291629172918291929202921292229232924292529262927292829292930293129322933293429352936293729382939294029412942294329442945294629472948294929502951295229532954295529562957295829592960296129622963296429652966296729682969297029712972297329742975297629772978297929802981298229832984298529862987298829892990299129922993299429952996299729982999300030013002300330043005300630073008300930103011301230133014301530163017301830193020302130223023302430253026302730283029303030313032303330343035303630373038303930403041304230433044304530463047304830493050305130523053305430553056305730583059306030613062306330643065306630673068306930703071307230733074307530763077307830793080308130823083308430853086308730883089309030913092309330943095309630973098309931003101310231033104310531063107310831093110311131123113311431153116311731183119312031213122312331243125312631273128312931303131313231333134313531363137313831393140314131423143314431453146314731483149315031513152315331543155315631573158315931603161316231633164316531663167316831693170317131723173317431753176317731783179318031813182318331843185318631873188318931903191319231933194319531963197319831993200320132023203320432053206320732083209321032113212321332143215321632173218321932203221322232233224322532263227322832293230323132323233323432353236323732383239324032413242324332443245324632473248324932503251325232533254325532563257325832593260326132623263326432653266326732683269327032713272327332743275327632773278327932803281328232833284328532863287328832893290329132923293329432953296329732983299330033013302330333043305330633073308330933103311331233133314331533163317331833193320332133223323332433253326332733283329333033313332333333343335333633373338333933403341334233433344334533463347334833493350335133523353335433553356335733583359336033613362336333643365336

Summary Output from Statistics Module

I	TIME	MC	L	RO	D(R)/T	N DOF	ETA C
1	20.000	525.24	272.46	2.1414	.16337E-02	1.4786	.97363
2	40.000	525.27	374.24	2.1449	.16337E-02	1.5034	.97370
3	60.000	518.46	481.29	2.1493	.21867E-02	1.4809	.97365
4	80.000	512.12	542.47	2.1538	.22562E-02	1.4677	.97355
5	100.000	497.54	680.27	2.1581	.21777E-02	1.4310	.97339
6	120.000	444.73	775.52	2.1624	.21365E-02	1.4047	.97324
7	140.000	467.33	870.53	2.1667	.21323E-02	1.4110	.97323
8	160.000	477.44	699.15	2.1710	.21648E-02	1.4742	.97345
9	180.000	504.42	1167.2	2.1752	.21239E-02	1.4773	.97347
10	200.000	512.34	1165.9	2.1796	.21533E-02	1.4988	.97351
11	220.000	504.7	1267.0	2.1839	.21520E-02	1.5440	.97365
12	240.000	501.58	1370.6	2.1882	.21842E-02	1.5947	.97381
13	260.000	551.14	1455.4	2.1927	.22141E-02	1.6285	.9739-
14	280.000	544.40	1702.2	2.1971	.22116E-02	1.6735	.97405
15	300.000	574.54	1491.9	2.2016	.22433E-02	1.7155	.97417
16	320.000	577.44	1401.3	2.2060	.22388E-02	1.7431	.97423
17	340.000	572.8	1912.0	2.2105	.22342E-02	1.7617	.97428
18	360.000	581.05	2022.4	2.2150	.22287E-02	1.7775	.97431
19	380.000	591.65	2133.8	2.2194	.22252E-02	1.7848	.97432
20	400.000	592.65	2243.8	2.2237	.21492E-02	1.7950	.97433
21	420.000	644.37	2351.1	2.2280	.21451E-02	1.7751	.97428
22	440.000	574.29	2449.5	2.2319	.19270E-02	1.6349	.97377
23	460.000	147.57	2481.3	2.2327	.42778E-03	.56626	.96097
24	480.000	546.13	2490.0	2.2329	.71261E-04	.17100	.87181
25	500.000	6.2174	2491.9	2.2329	0.	.22803E-01	.74234
26	520.000	7.7754	2492.3	2.2329	0.	.73805E-02	.77771

FROM PRELIMINARY CALCULATIONS THE FOLLOWING ARE THE AVERAGE, MAX. AND MIN VALUES OF THE QUANTITIES INDICATED

QUANTITY	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM
NO. OF	433.40	550.00	247.46
IN	1103.1	2432.3	272.46
IN	2.1145	2.2325	2.1416
IN	.9333	.97613	.76274
IN	1.5727	1.7450	.73605E-02

VALUES AT TIMES GREATER THAN 46.000 HAVE BEEN EXCLUDED FROM THE AVERAGE CALCULATION

THE DIMENSIONAL - TWO PHASE FLOW LOSS MODEL (T02P)

EXPANDED DELTA VALIDATION CASE

INPUT CONDITIONS
 ORF 533.404 TGR 6050.050
 LCTAR 1303.117 I107 3
 RUGAR 611.04-04 CAPAR .67175
 RUGAR 334687 WT FRAC .27791
 0111 .1145216E+01 F111 .175354E+01 CR1 .1671716E+05 G .1178694E+01 RCAP .2534372E+04
 CAS .0249550E+04 WPS .1-05325E+04 MCL .0695378E+08 W20 .6294227E+08 PR .4569390E+00
 R4060 .1412162E+00 R .1159307E+01 US .1163378E+01 GSB .1165943E+01
 AT EXPANSION AREA RATIO = 30.836 ISP(100L) = 314.302 UE(100L) = 9506.8041

WPM PARTICLE DIAMETER (MICRONS) = 2.836

PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION

GROUP	WGT	D (MICRONS)	WPM
1	.0417E+05	1.5305	.3333
2	.0470E+05	2.0607	.3333
3	.0475E+05	5.2801	.3333

GAS-PARTICLE FLOW

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K NAME=1432143  WGS 76.2104  EQUILIBRIUM CONDITIONS.
ONE DIMENSIONAL FLOW
2nd ORDER  WGS -2.36974  STEP SIZE= .002000  UG= 355.973  TPI0= 6046.260  A0= .5991

2d -2.36974  A/ATA 1.00000  UG= 1130.332  UP(1)  TP(1)  K(1)  L(1)  I(1)... 3
1000.000  6000.000  .97276  1039.797  6016.737  .91990  .93350
061.274  013.333  .87279

ITERATION NUMBER 3
1  VAR(1)  F(1)  TMs 0.0000
1  -.1495204E+00  .9363692E-01
2  .1000000E+01  -.1927335E-07
3  .5085238E+00  -.1200892E-02
4  .3.34693E+00  -.2378649E-06
5  -.1621522E+01  -.7838599E-06

ITERATION NUMBER 3
1  VAR(1)  F(1)  TMs-34.0000
1  .3417461E+00  .3219052E-07
2  .3513023E+00  .787885E-07
3  .3106405E+00  .1647614E-06
4  .2111293E+00  0.
5  .6759579E+00  0.

ITERATION NUMBER 3
1  VAR(1)  F(1)  TMs-22.6667
1  .1416937E+00  -.1274100E-05
2  .5458408E+00  -.6331116E-06
3  .381661E+00  .3791290E-05
4  .6175334E+00  0.
5  .742441E+00  0.

ITERATION NUMBER 3
1  VAR(1)  F(1)  TMs-11.3333
1  -.440241E-01  -.2832759E-07
2  .7701545E+00  -.3318549E-06
3  .4250976E+00  .1212621E-05
4  .6313477E+00  0.
5  -.6701424E+00  0.

ITERATION NUMBER 4
1  VAR(1)  F(1)  TMs 0.0000
1  .3127877E+00  .1315039E-06
2  .1004338E+01  -.2441773E-06
3  .5290944E+00  -.4915158E-06
4  .2346024E+00  -.100243E-05
5  -.1350321E+01  -.2978057E-05

ITERATION NUMBER 4
1  VAR(1)  F(1)  TMs 4.5000
1  .4143279E+00  .3704766E-07
2  .1213413E+01  -.1066335E-06
3  .5407105E+00  -.1672728E-06
4  .1017074E+00  -.3025359E-06
5  -.1010577E+01  -.1095578E-05

ITERATION NUMBER 4
1  VAR(1)  F(1)  TMs 9.0000
1  -.4834304E+00  .2245384E-07
2  .133347E+01  -.1226944E-06
3  .530849E+00  -.1400617E-06
4  .3967679E-02  -.3183309E-06
5  -.7431810E+00  -.8174301E-06

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K NAME=1434663

ITERATION NUMBER 2

ONE DIMENSIONAL FLOW

END= 30.5067 WOP(1)= 4.0371 4.0371 4.0371

Z= -2.39975 A/D= 1.06908 STEP SIZE= .002000 U= 355.973 TP10= 6046.260 A= .6057

1107.911 8008.065 .94802 U= 1144.103 UP(1) TP(1) K(1) L(1) 1=1... 3

971.841 6012.068 .84945 .07403 1051.796 6009.793 .91932 .93851

ITERATION NUMBER 3

VAR(1)	F(1)	TH= 0.0000
1	-.149482E+00	
2	-.100000E+01	
3	-.571217E+00	
4	-.341137E+00	
5	-.162032E+01	

ITERATION NUMBER 1

VAR(1)	F(1)	TH= 34.0000
1	-.360104E+00	
2	-.340550E+00	
3	-.310397E+00	
4	-.211271E+00	
5	-.645454E+00	

ITERATION NUMBER 2

VAR(1)	F(1)	TH= 22.6667
1	-.149734E+00	
2	-.545293E+00	
3	-.382673E+00	
4	-.914063E+00	
5	-.749912E+00	

ITERATION NUMBER 3

VAR(1)	F(1)	TH= 11.3333
1	-.406673E+00	
2	-.770161E+00	
3	-.420213E+00	
4	-.620591E+00	
5	-.455664E+00	

ITERATION NUMBER 4

VAR(1)	F(1)	TH= 0.0000
1	-.212492E+00	
2	-.105434E+01	
3	-.529444E+00	
4	-.235064E+00	
5	-.134043E+01	

ITERATION NUMBER 4

VAR(1)	F(1)	TH= 4.8000
1	-.401263E+00	
2	-.121370E+01	
3	-.541150E+00	
4	-.142214E+00	
5	-.119341E+01	

ITERATION NUMBER 4

VAR(1)	F(1)	TH= 9.0000
1	-.403170E+00	
2	-.133453E+01	
3	-.513630E+00	
4	-.497742E+00	
5	-.743604E+00	

K 848=1.144588

ITERATION NUMBER	I	VAR(I)	F(I)	TM	9.0000
1	1	-.40317P2E+00	-.3852495E-07		
2	2	.1310533E+01	.4100272E-07		
3	3	.5336417E+00	.2198699E-06		
4	4	.4500906E-02	.6096906E-06		
5	5	-.7636072E+00	.2109418E-05		
WRG= 16.5M91 GRU(1)= 4.4374 4.4374 4.4374					
ONE DIMENSIONAL FLOW					
Z= -2.30074	A/ATM	1.06698	UG= 1.14.191	TP(I)	M(I)
1107.592	600R.059	.96801	.9729	1051.872	6009.787
971.930	0012.462	.86945	.87356		.91932
ITERATION NUMBER	I	VAR(I)	F(I) <td>TM</td> <td>0.0000</td>	TM	0.0000
1	1	-.1456820E+00	.9365002E-01		
2	2	.1000400E+01	-.2020057E-07		
3	3	.5.71226E+00	-.1263845E-06		
4	4	.3411884E+00	-.2486012E-06		
5	5	-.1628317E+01	-.8194373E-06		
ITERATION NUMBER	I	VAR(I)	F(I) <td>TM</td> <td>-34.0000</td>	TM	-34.0000
1	1	.3001417E+00	.1200434E-07		
2	2	.355422E+00	-.2164247E-07		
3	3	.3103509E+00	.1711984E-07		
4	4	.2112974E+00	0.		
5	5	.6602951E+00	0.		
ITERATION NUMBER	I	VAR(I)	F(I) <td>TM</td> <td>-22.6667</td>	TM	-22.6667
1	1	.1497269E+00	-.1280533E-05		
2	2	.5459901E+00	-.6522334E-06		
3	3	.3826737E+00	-.3845327E-05		
4	4	.4160341E+00	0.		
5	5	.7497349E+00	0.		
ITERATION NUMBER	I	VAR(I)	F(I) <td>TM</td> <td>-11.3333</td>	TM	-11.3333
1	1	-.345223E+01	-.3616500E-07		
2	2	.776.112E+00	-.3299592E-06		
3	3	.7.3E+00	.1223845E-05		
4	4	.6205674E+00	0.		
5	5	-.4555408E+00	0.		
ITERATION NUMBER	I	VAR(I)	F(I) <td>TM</td> <td>0.0000</td>	TM	0.0000
1	1	-.3126917E+00	.1307153E-06		
2	2	.1084367E+01	-.2446273E-06		
3	3	.5796454E+00	-.4885688E-06		
4	4	.2390057E+00	-.9958746E-06		
5	5	-.1349433E+01	-.2960500E-05		
ITERATION NUMBER	I	VAR(I)	F(I) <td>TM</td> <td>4.5000</td>	TM	4.5000
1	1	-.4012623E+00	.3658439E-07		
2	2	.1213702E+01	-.1054126E-06		
3	3	.5411579E+00	-.1652031E-06		
4	4	.1022144E+00	-.3776356E-06		
5	5	-.1019340E+01	-.1072266E-05		
ITERATION NUMBER	I	VAR(I)	F(I) <td>TM</td> <td>9.0000</td>	TM	9.0000
1	1	-.4831782E+00	.2240619E-07		
2	2	.1388533E+01	-.1211789E-06		
3	3	.5336417E+00	-.1375964E-06		
4	4	.4500906E-02	-.3127000E-06		
5	5	-.7636070E+00	-.8013006E-06		

K PARAMS=1.147450C
 ITERATION NUMBER 1
 I
 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 WFO= 30.5888 WFP(1)=
 VAR(I)
 -0.4431780E+00
 -1.334533E+01
 -5.336420E+00
 -4.900249E-02
 -1.7434071E+04
 F(I)
 -0.3985511E+08
 -1.657824E+08
 -2.025056E+07
 -5.777643E-07
 -2.043648E-06
 TH= 9.0000
 4.4374 4.4374 4.4374

	W	W-PJ	U	U-PJ	V	V-PJ	R	Z
.731931E+06	.554057E-01	.497518E+04	.1057512E+04	.1043705E+01	.4158234E+00			
.745714E+06	.578430E-01	.4906007E+04	.654878E+03	.9877225E+00	.4454912E+00			
Jm 1	.565408E+00	.055450E-02	.456414E+04	.635359E+03				
.793422E+06	.594760E-01	.484979E+04	.867636E+03	.9353116E+00	.4717842E+00			
Jm 1	.566607E+04	.994251E-02	.453447E+04	.587835E+03				
Jm 2	.571277E+04	.121332E-01	.421404E+04	.369864E+03				
.814141E+04	.115302E-01	.4804422E+04	.794238E+03	.8871491E+00	.4946324E+00			
Jm 1	.567442E+04	.101404E-01	.450736E+04	.544549E+03				
Jm 2	.572322E+04	.124530E-01	.418608E+04	.341543E+03				
.829158E+06	.621134E-01	.4774495E+04	.7509197E+03	.8567339E+00	.5085194E+00			
Jm 1	.568244E+04	.101939E-01	.448873E+04	.517888E+03				
Jm 2	.572823E+04	.124499E-01	.417408E+04	.323537E+03				
Jm 3	.576733E+04	.174401E-01	.369486E+04	.802348E+02				
.957044E+06	.638334E-01	.4723081E+04	.6342954E+03	.7027704E+00	.5401507E+00			
Jm 1	.569764E+04	.101951E-01	.444442E+04	.456010E+03				
Jm 2	.576111E+04	.124282E-01	.413455E+04	.287873E+03				
Jm 3	.579424E+04	.141010E-01	.368138E+04	.790082E+02				
.873024E+06	.649232E-01	.468960E+04	.5926445E+03	.7305934E+00	.5467639E+00			
Jm 1	.570714E+04	.101166E-01	.441509E+04	.415263E+03				
Jm 2	.574911E+04	.124454E-01	.411647E+04	.264943E+03				
Jm 3	.580104E+04	.176372E-01	.367031E+04	.772136E+02				
.888178E+06	.658800E-01	.466044E+04	.6356132E+03	.6784001E+00	.5799334E+00			
Jm 1	.571573E+04	.100145E-01	.438806E+04	.374574E+03				
Jm 2	.575474E+04	.122166E-01	.409944E+04	.243413E+03				
Jm 3	.580712E+04	.174402E-01	.366432E+04	.746199E+02				
.901944E+06	.66749015E-01	.443444E+04	.825743E+03	.6282229E+00	.5976944E+00			
Jm 1	.572337E+04	.992419E-02	.436347E+04	.341003E+03				
Jm 2	.576734E+04	.119435E-01	.408341E+04	.222806E+03				
Jm 3	.581174E+04	.164404E-01	.365138E+04	.712681E+02				
.913544E+06	.674933E-01	.4411061E+04	.8329594E+03	.5740376E+00	.6140366E+00			
Jm 1	.573044E+04	.984904E-02	.434207E+04	.3062414E+03				
Jm 2	.576419E+04	.117851E-01	.407408E+04	.275025E+03				
Jm 3	.581544E+04	.154653E-01	.364346E+04	.202622E+03				
.923734E+06	.681574E-01	.459400E+04	.8622312E+02	.5210824E+00	.6289588E+00			
Jm 1	.573044E+04	.981141E-02	.432399E+04	.3062414E+03				
Jm 2	.576942E+04	.116309E-01	.405821E+04	.275025E+03				
Jm 3	.581944E+04	.155104E-01	.363451E+04	.183394E+03				
.932478E+06	.687332E-01	.4573010E+04	.861982E+03	.4696672E+00	.6424542E+00			
Jm 1	.574074E+04	.980012E-02	.430746E+04	.301982E+03				
Jm 2	.577407E+04	.115431E-01	.404743E+04	.244446E+03				
Jm 3	.582204E+04	.142117E-01	.363445E+04	.164240E+03				
.944474E+06	.692364E-01	.4557484E+04	.864474E+03	.4174019E+00	.6845317E+00			
Jm 1	.574407E+04	.981155E-02	.429375E+04	.2997204E+03				
Jm 2	.577407E+04	.115431E-01	.403799E+04	.215049E+03				
Jm 3	.582544E+04	.154335E-01	.367524E+04	.145444E+03				
.947214E+06	.694444E-01	.4544051E+04	.864474E+03	.3652967E+00	.6651884E+00			
Jm 1	.574407E+04	.984251E-02	.424412E+04	.2591594E+03				
				.184496E+03				

GAS-PARTICLE FLOW

CHARACTERISTIC CALCULATION
I WALL = 4 OPTION SPECIFIED

CONTINUOUS WALL OPTION SELECTED. WALL TABLE IS

I	WZS(I)	WRS(I)	WALL SLOPE
1	.74165000	.11908001	.42447000
2	.12819000	.13717001	.42446000
3	.18000000	.14440001	.42390000
4	.25000000	.17440001	.42900000
5	.34000000	.23120000	.44440000
6	.45000000	.27370000	.49120000
7	.59210000	.32495001	.46260000
8	.66550000	.36430001	.33100000
9	.68870000	.43951000	.32491000
10	.10624000	.49420001	.47800000
11	.12735000	.55532001	.26933000

WALL COORDINATES

W/R	I/R	SLOPE (DEG)
1.0617700	.4158234	12.05500
1.0646000	.4195700	12.16500
1.0653150	.4233319	12.27500
1.0641322	.4270030	12.38500
1.0640000	.4308263	12.49500
1.0677000	.4345000	12.60500
1.0644200	.4383300	12.71500
1.0633000	.4420700	12.82500
1.0583710	.4458100	12.93500
1.0520000	.4495400	13.04500
1.0500000	.4532000	13.15500
1.0500000	.4568700	13.26500
1.0544000	.4605100	13.37500
1.0555000	.4642400	13.48500
1.0544000	.4679000	13.59500
1.0573000	.4715000	13.70500
1.0583157	.4750300	13.81500
1.0542300	.4785000	13.92500
1.0617710	.4819000	14.03500
1.0611000	.4853000	14.14500
1.0620000	.4887000	14.25500
1.0630000	.4920000	14.36500
1.0630000	.4953000	14.47500
1.0660000	.4986000	14.58500
1.0660000	.5019000	14.69500
1.0660000	.5052000	14.80500
1.0670000	.5085000	14.91500
1.0640000	.5118000	15.02500
1.0640000	.5151000	15.13500
1.0700000	.5184000	15.24500
1.0710000	.5217000	15.35500
1.0720000	.5250000	15.46500

1.0739567	.5304402	15.57500
1.0749040	.5425449	15.60500
1.0760400	.5462397	15.79500
1.0770022	.5497324	15.90500
1.0791516	.5550231	16.01500
1.0792100	.5573110	16.12500
1.0802015	.5609904	16.23500
1.0813721	.5645429	16.34500
1.0824507	.5683054	16.45500
1.0835544	.5720450	16.56500
1.0846562	.5757240	16.67500
1.0857450	.5794001	16.78500
1.0868009	.5830741	16.89500
1.0878030	.5867400	17.00500
1.08891339	.5904157	17.11500
1.08992709	.5940832	17.22500
1.09101450	.5977405	17.33500
1.09205461	.6014116	17.44500
1.09307242	.6050725	17.55500
1.09408004	.6087312	17.66500
1.09508110	.6123876	17.77500
1.09608000	.6160418	17.88500
1.09707700	.6196937	17.99500
1.09806203	.6233433	18.10500
1.10002005	.6269906	18.21500
1.10200777	.6306354	18.32500
1.10302420	.6342783	18.43500
1.10404037	.6379186	18.54500
1.10505914	.6415566	18.65500
1.10607006	.6451923	18.76500
1.10708100	.6488255	18.87500
1.10809479	.6524564	18.98500
1.10906740	.6560840	19.09500
1.11003371	.6597100	19.20500
1.11100071	.6633344	19.31500
1.11200041	.6669554	19.42500
1.11300000	.6705743	19.53500
1.11400000	.6741909	19.64500
1.11500000	.6778043	19.75500
1.11600015	.6814155	19.86500
1.11700072	.6850243	19.97500
1.11800010	.6886305	20.08500
1.11900073	.6922341	20.19500
1.12000000	.6958353	20.30500
1.12100001	.6994330	20.41500
1.12200000	.7030290	20.52500
1.12300000	.7066232	20.63500
1.12400000	.7102139	20.74500
1.12500000	.7138021	20.85500
1.12600000	.7173876	20.96500
1.12700000	.7209709	21.07500
1.12800000	.7245500	21.18500
1.12900000	.7281243	21.29500
1.13000000	.7317032	21.40500
1.13100000	.7352754	21.51500
1.13200000	.7388400	21.62500
1.13300000	.7424110	21.73500
1.13400000	.7459754	21.84500
1.13500000	.7495360	21.95500
1.13600000	.7530931	22.06500
1.13700000	.7566511	22.17500
1.13800000	.7602040	22.28500
1.13900000	.7637541	22.39500
1.14000000	.7673014	22.50500
1.14100000	.7708450	22.61500
1.14200000	.7743876	22.72500

1.1574974	.7779264	22.03500
1.1589973	.7814623	22.04500
1.1604972	.7934762	22.09981
1.1603964	.8059732	22.09945
1.1749038	.189531	22.09911
1.1806141	.0324164	22.09870
1.1865773	.8663618	22.09844
1.1926415	.8607904	22.09821
1.1989045	.8757024	22.09796
1.2045245	.4910072	22.09775
1.2122634	.0889750	22.09750
1.2192073	.0233357	22.09744
1.2243541	.0401794	22.09730
1.2337000	.0575000	22.09735
1.2412447	.0753157	22.09730
1.2490125	.0936003	22.09747
1.2570013	1.0123039	22.09763
1.2651752	1.0316424	22.09786
1.2735543	1.0513040	22.09817
1.2821345	1.0716005	22.09856
1.2909270	1.0923160	22.09904
1.2999275	1.1135054	22.09962
1.3091275	1.1351790	23.00029
1.3185270	1.1573362	23.00107
1.3281305	1.1799756	23.00196
1.3379544	1.2030900	23.00296
1.3479767	1.2267033	23.00409
1.3582742	1.2507416	23.00536
1.3688375	1.2753620	23.00675
1.3792744	1.3006171	23.00820
1.3901912	1.3255943	23.00980
1.4011704	1.3510745	23.00033
1.4122404	1.3766776	23.00640
1.4233840	1.4054630	23.00325
1.4355300	1.4339329	22.09857
1.4476445	1.4600450	22.09236
1.4594614	1.4893204	22.08455
1.4717716	1.5192300	22.07417
1.4841047	1.5476190	22.06560
1.4964302	1.5775230	22.05600
1.5084076	1.6078400	22.04912
1.5227450	1.6387100	22.04232
1.5386149	1.6700724	22.03457
1.5444743	1.7008004	22.03101
1.5561127	1.7241475	22.02830
1.5770220	1.7469403	22.02400
1.5910714	1.8042341	22.02503
1.6043444	1.8339010	22.02520
1.6180276	1.8602124	22.02403
1.6345405	1.8920263	22.03000
1.6480011	1.9301220	22.03456
1.6645027	1.9738024	22.04060
1.6740144	2.0099052	22.04061
1.6954377	2.0404100	22.05702
1.7111741	2.0637704	22.06496
1.7270242	2.1213500	22.08100
1.7431000	2.1506454	22.09671
1.7595707	2.1802330	23.01345
1.7741044	2.2170434	23.03210
1.7931131	2.2462600	23.05207
1.8100040	2.3106533	23.07500
1.8273454	2.3371627	23.10000
1.8460442	2.3911550	23.12434
1.8634044	2.4396703	23.15004
1.8815400	2.4915000	23.18017
1.8997411	2.5260200	23.22430

1.9172783	2.5649542	23.25616
1.9359045	2.7103614	23.29123
1.9548878	2.4542516	23.29930
1.9749244	2.4986248	23.31012
1.9972578	2.7434809	23.31344
2.0127915	2.7888200	23.36901
2.0325224	2.4366421	23.29459
2.0524614	2.6869672	23.27592
2.0725400	2.9277352	23.24672
2.0928889	2.9750062	23.29073
2.1132385	3.0227682	23.16167
2.1338185	3.0709972	23.19525
2.1545787	3.1197171	23.03910
2.1753863	3.1689209	22.96310
2.1963509	3.2186050	22.07693
2.2174194	3.2687747	22.78010
2.2385789	3.3194204	22.67237
2.2598155	3.3705614	22.55342
2.2811149	3.4221791	22.42209
2.3024622	3.4742799	22.28043
2.3238620	3.5268636	22.12601
2.3453189	3.5799303	21.96045
2.3667793	3.6334800	21.80494
2.3883471	3.6875126	21.62396
2.4100272	3.7420282	21.80495
2.4322475	3.7970268	21.82907
2.4549488	3.8525083	21.89744
2.4777181	3.9084729	22.01109
2.5001142	3.9649204	22.17096
2.5236236	4.0218509	22.37791
2.5474410	4.0792643	22.63270
2.5720402	4.1371607	22.93595
2.5971181	4.1955481	23.28020
2.6228144	4.2544025	23.69902
2.6490110	4.3137478	24.16105
2.6770485	4.3735732	24.64197
2.7056271	4.4338075	25.19246
2.7348468	4.4946017	25.79225
2.7642554	4.5559590	26.42326
2.7948716	4.6177102	26.99420
2.8256960	4.6799623	27.47422
2.8567295	4.7426885	27.86929
2.8881176	4.8058976	28.17299
2.9200571	4.8695897	28.38700
2.9623967	4.9337668	28.51022
3.0050470	4.9984229	28.54120
3.0349802	5.0635630	28.47800
3.0712980	5.1291879	28.31817
3.1048874	5.1952960	28.05467
3.1416419	5.2618849	27.69400
3.1759485	5.3289577	27.22554
3.2098831	5.3965134	26.64270
3.2429425	5.4646525	25.94192
3.2756451	5.5330743	25.11482
3.3086918	5.6020791	24.28966
3.3366687	5.6715666	23.33500
3.3650746	5.7415176	22.51415
3.3931804	5.8119046	21.75475
3.4214084	5.8829291	21.05440
3.4478064	5.9546746	20.42205
3.4718407	6.0276250	19.85792
3.4948224	6.0994760	19.34679
3.5235228	6.1715064	18.95082
3.5482271	6.2440562	18.61310
3.5727271	6.3160067	18.35764
3.5971262	6.3930083	18.18450

3.6215R45	6.4678087	18.09775
3.6441R32	6.5430922	18.09875
3.6710F41	6.6180586	18.18922
3.6544F18	6.6951080	18.36810
3.7222010	6.7718404	18.58319
3.748F416	6.8490558	18.78358
3.7751F52	6.9267541	18.96698
3.8022R86	7.0049354	19.13318
3.829R08A	7.0835997	19.28195
3.8577010	7.1627469	19.41303
3.8859405	7.2423772	19.52617
3.9145C08	7.3224904	19.62111
3.9433F45	7.4030H05	19.69757
3.9724733	7.48A1657	19.75526
4.001A276	7.565727A	19.79388
4.0313H64	7.6477729	19.81311
4.0611144	7.73030C9	19.81261
4.0909021	7.8133120	19.79204
4.1209712	7.896H060	19.75102
4.1510214	7.9807830	19.68917
4.1811044	8.0652429	19.60408
4.21115R4	8.150185H	19.50133
4.24122R9	8.2356117	19.37447
4.2711876	8.3215206	19.22504
4.3010234	8.4079125	19.05254
4.3306935	8.4947873	18.85446
4.3601542	8.5821451	18.63627
4.38936F4	8.6699859	18.39141
4.41827A9	8.7583096	18.12454
4.4484F4A	8.8471163	17.85917
4.4784F08	8.9364060	17.60619
4.5032543	9.0261787	17.36400
4.531127A	9.1164343	17.13896
4.5547403	9.2071724	16.92503
4.5841538	9.2983945	16.72574
4.6135R49	9.3900990	16.54024
4.6444F45	9.4822866	16.3692A
4.6674119	9.5749571	16.21314
4.69624F2	9.6681105	16.07221
4.7250F44	9.7617470	15.8467A
4.7577050	9.8558664	15.63718
4.7863744	9.9504A88	15.44371
4.8150F421	10.0455542	15.26A67
4.84277A7	10.1411225	15.08637
4.87048A7	10.2371738	14.91310
4.89813A7	10.3337081	14.743713
4.92642A5	10.4307254	14.57874
4.9547418	10.5282254	14.41824
4.982A8A2	10.6262088	14.26586
5.0107103	10.7246750	14.11807
5.0374006	10.8235241	13.9747A
5.0657870	10.9228053	13.83714
5.0934764	11.0224774	13.69116
5.1212271	11.1223695	13.54623
5.1487106	11.2224206	13.403621
5.1767646	11.3225614	13.26244
5.2047250	11.4227015	13.122627
5.2327752	11.5228414	12.98400
5.2607357	11.6229804	12.84694
5.2887022	11.7231203	12.71097
5.3167651	11.8232692	12.57585
5.3447300	11.9234181	12.44139
5.3727074	12.0235674	12.30721
5.4007761	12.1237167	12.17371
5.4287458	12.2238660	12.04084
5.4567155	12.3240153	11.90826

5.4709655	12.4724950	14.45100
5.4986436	12.5195547	14.48230
5.5240888	12.7872974	14.29970
5.5532461	12.7954230	14.10302
0.0000000	0.0000000	

LRC ID	P	Z	MACH	TG	VG	THETA-B	TG/TG0	PG/PG0	DB/DB0	SDK/DB	CF	ISP	IT
K	REK		VPK		THETA-K	TPK		DPK/DB	DPK/DB0	DPK/DB0		RPK	
0 15	1.04370	.41582	1.2913	5193.8	4086.3	12.000	.85038	.29606	.36491	0.00000	1.2575	201.73	0
LRC ID	P	Z	MACH	TG	VG	THETA-B	TG/TG0	PG/PG0	DB/DB0	SDK/DB	CF	ISP	IT
K	REK		VPK		THETA-K	TPK		DPK/DB	DPK/DB0	DPK/DB0		RPK	
1 14	.98772	.44549	1.2653	5223.2	4998.1	11.014	.86325	.30973	.35079	0.00000	0.0000	0.00	0
1 5	1.05045	.48482	1.3767	5103.5	5375.6	14.035	.84346	.26360	.31263	0.00000	1.2668	203.22	0
LRC ID	P	Z	MACH	TG	VG	THETA-B	TG/TG0	PG/PG0	DB/DB0	SDK/DB	CF	ISP	IT
K	REK		VPK		THETA-K	TPK		DPK/DB	DPK/DB0	DPK/DB0		RPK	
2 14	.97531	.47178	1.2443	5246.7	4926.8	10.143	.86713	.32090	.37016	.16677	0.0000	0.00	0
1	.22710E+01		.457440E+04		.738324E+01		.530895E+04	.166774E+01		.160400E+00		.251725E-05	
2 4	.99498	.50372	1.3339	5150.7	5232.2	12.874	.85127	.28073	.32970	.16829	0.0000	0.00	5
1	.267479E+01		.477682E+04		.937378E+01		.524216E+04	.168295E+01		.144204E+00		.251725E-05	
2 5	1.07694	.50938	1.4496	5024.6	4616.8	15.905	.83042	.23791	.28650	0.00000	1.2761	204.72	5
LRC ID	P	Z	MACH	TG	VG	THETA-B	TG/TG0	PG/PG0	DB/DB0	SDK/DB	CF	ISP	IT
K	REK		VPK		THETA-K	TPK		DPK/DB	DPK/DB0	DPK/DB0		RPK	
3 1	.88715	.49468	1.2279	5245.2	4869.6	9.387	.87019	.33013	.37938	.37090	0.0000	0.00	0
1	.214545E+01		.454814E+04		.688896E+01		.532112E+04	.165792E+00		.163427E+00		.251725E-05	
2	.746250E+01		.420851E+04		.469017E+01		.537597E+04	.205108E+00		.202181E+00		.466971E-05	
3 4	.94011	.52152	1.2915	5196.2	4987.5	11.549	.85879	.29843	.34751	.37635	0.0000	0.00	5
1	.262588E+01		.460655E+04		.842622E+01		.527028E+04	.169319E+00		.152881E+00		.251725E-05	
2	.887047E+01		.434271E+04		.680945E+01		.532801E+04	.207034E+00		.186935E+00		.466971E-05	
3 4	1.00413	.55757	1.2819	5098.1	5392.7	14.228	.84257	.26089	.30963	.16836	0.0000	0.00	5
1	.255720E+01		.493599E+04		.187365E+02		.517028E+04	.168345E+00		.135451E+00		.251725E-05	
3 5	1.09520	.60989	1.4103	4947.7	4848.8	17.775	.81771	.21408	.26279	0.00000	1.2851	206.10	5
LRC ID	P	Z	MACH	TG	VG	THETA-B	TG/TG0	PG/PG0	DB/DB0	SDK/DB	CF	ISP	IT
K	REK		VPK		THETA-K	TPK		DPK/DB	DPK/DB0	DPK/DB0		RPK	
4 14	.88673	.50852	1.2185	5275.7	4837.1	8.931	.87192	.33539	.38456	.36843	0.0000	0.00	0
1	.288208E+01		.441841E+04		.85141E+01		.537868E+04	.164382E+00		.164201E+00		.251725E-05	
2	.771570E+01		.418324E+04		.644124E+01		.538201E+04	.204140E+00		.204034E+00		.466971E-05	
4 4	.94762	.54314	1.2144	5145.5	5183.8	12.345	.85371	.28529	.33417	.37969	0.0000	0.00	5
1	.264252E+01		.477515E+04		.912335E+01		.526393E+04	.170501E+00		.148841E+00		.251725E-05	
2	.827348E+01		.441449E+04		.644727E+01		.530435E+04	.209190E+00		.181633E+00		.466971E-05	
4 4	1.01287	.59178	1.4126	5066.8	4493.7	15.035	.83707	.24007	.29731	.16870	0.0000	0.00	5
1	.260648E+01		.507211E+04		.114510E+02		.514492E+04	.168703E+00		.134322E+00		.251725E-05	
4 5	1.10880	.64834	1.4615	4900.5	4974.4	18.875	.80991	.20172	.24916	0.00000	1.2910	207.10	5
LRC ID	P	Z	MACH	TG	VG	THETA-B	TG/TG0	PG/PG0	DB/DB0	SDK/DB	CF	ISP	IT
K	REK		VPK		THETA-K	TPK		DPK/DB	DPK/DB0	DPK/DB0		RPK	
5 1	.78278	.44015	1.1984	5297.6	4788.7	7.887	.87554	.34667	.39545	.63950	0.0000	0.00	0
1	.190574E+01		.466774E+04		.484821E+01		.534010E+04	.159557E+00		.164100E+00		.251725E-05	

2	.737120F.01	.414A85F.04	.39A06AE.01	.539726F.04	.197798E.00	.203490E.00	.466971E-05							
3	.735704F.02	.36A222E.04	.122947E.01	.546218E.04	.282141E.00	.290260E.00	.067473E-05							
5	4	.A5A90	.57774	1.7626	5226.7	4989.0	10.432	.86382	.30970	.35852	.66891	0.0000	0.00	5
1	.210491F.01	.465743F.04	.775283E.01	.528543E.04	.166071E.00	.154701E.00	.251725E-05							
2	.751414F.01	.439317E.04	.542672E.01	.533835F.04	.2070A8F.03	.192891E.00	.466971E-05							
3	.739313F.02	.381A82F.04	.234556E.01	.541340F.04	.295769E.00	.275520E.00	.067473E-05							
5	4	.05347	.62870	1.3737	5104.2	5363.9	14.049	.86358	.25980	.30797	.38252	0.0000	0.00	5
1	.720014F.01	.495949F.04	.107487E.02	.51A410F.04	.171242E.00	.137029E.00	.251725E-05							
2	.754760F.01	.45A515F.04	.A19944F.01	.524835E.04	.2112A1E.00	.169068E.00	.466971E-05							
5	4	1.03094	.67333	1.4795	49A8.9	5711.7	16.928	.82453	.22307	.27054	.14885	0.0000	0.00	5
1	.231257F.01	.525515F.04	.134360E.02	.508693E.04	.168855E.00	.118694E.00	.251725E-05							
5	5	1.14219	.74063	1.4692	4779.0	6306.7	21.735	.78983	.17086	.21633	0.0000	1.3053	209.40	5
LRC ID	R	Z	MACH	TG	VG	THETA-B	TG/TG0	PG/PG0	DG/DG0	SDK/D0	CF	ISP	IT	
K	HEX	HEX	VEK	THETA-K	TPK	DPK/D0	DPK/DP0	DPK/DP0	DPK/DP0	DPK/DP0	DPK/DP0	DPK/DP0	DPK/DP0	
A	1	.73A59	.5A075	1.184F	5310.6	4726.9	7.203	.87769	.35350	.40276	.61900	0.0000	0.00	0
1	.190775F.01	.443457E.04	.577317E.01	.535728E.04	.1557A9E.00	.162947E.00	.251725E-05							
2	.714678F.01	.412919E.04	.36A267E.01	.540586E.04	.191667E.00	.200576E.00	.466971E-05							
3	.229752F.02	.367112F.04	.120517E.01	.546888E.04	.271624E.00	.284250E.00	.067473E-05							
6	4	.A6121	.A2619	1.2925	5192.5	5000.4	11.349	.85817	.20313	.34158	.67694	0.0000	0.00	5
1	.208275F.01	.475194F.04	.A56219F.01	.525517E.04	.166908E.00	.148211F.00	.251725E-05							
2	.744644F.01	.441634F.04	.A41537E.01	.538054F.04	.2089A7E.00	.105477E.00	.466971E-05							
3	.224095F.02	.380987E.04	.31A977E.01	.5386A1E.04	.300957E.00	.267101E.00	.067473E-05							
6	4	.06140	.A9169	1.4107	5061.7	5485.5	15.073	.A3656	.24344	.29100	.38482	0.0000	0.00	5
1	.219022F.01	.50A821F.04	.11A8A5E.02	.514434E.04	.171932F.00	.129997E.00	.251725E-05							
2	.740674F.01	.469909E.04	.927921F.01	.521061E.04	.2128A6E.00	.16A962E.00	.466971E-05							
6	4	1.44514	.73087	1.5297	4931.7	5871.3	18.222	.81507	.28548	.25210	.14986	0.0000	0.00	5
1	.224373F.01	.540217E.04	.146701E.02	.583766E.04	.169A62E.00	.111265E.00	.251725E-05							
A	5	1.14976	.A06A6	1.7273	4712.5	64A0.7	22.999	.778A5	.1557A	.20001	0.0000	1.3157	211.07	5
LRC ID	R	Z	MACH	TG	VG	THETA-B	TG/TG0	PG/PG0	DG/DG0	SDK/D0	CF	ISP	IT	
K	HEX	HEX	VEK	THETA-K	TPK	DPK/D0	DPK/DP0	DPK/DP0	DPK/DP0	DPK/DP0	DPK/DP0	DPK/DP0	DPK/DP0	
7	1	.07A61	.A1904	1.1765	5321.9	4690.8	6.957	.87955	.35952	.4087A	.59660	0.0000	0.00	0
1	.18A244F.01	.44A222F.04	.A91019F.01	.53A700F.04	.151908F.00	.161431E.00	.251725E-05							
2	.A06170F.01	.61A62AF.04	.339A40F.01	.54133AF.04	.185344E.00	.196057E.00	.466971E-05							
3	.226674F.02	.36A10AF.04	.11A744F.01	.54749AF.04	.259740E.00	.275338E.00	.067473E-05							
7	4	.A6A15	.A7667	1.322A	5150.2	5142.4	12.223	.A4250	.2770A	.32448	.6848A	0.0000	0.00	5
1	.200415F.01	.48A444F.04	.A3A871F.01	.52741AF.04	.167743E.00	.141658E.00	.251725E-05							
2	.71A415F.01	.45A870F.04	.721675F.01	.542741E.04	.210A31E.00	.17A020E.00	.466971E-05							
3	.220A41F.02	.38704AF.04	.A95777F.01	.53604AF.04	.306391E.00	.25A722E.00	.067473E-05							
7	4	.07A71	.A16A6	1.4645	5010.3	54A4.9	16.049	.A2955	.22767	.27460	.38714	0.0000	0.00	5
1	.211311F.01	.51071AF.04	.12A145F.02	.51A524F.04	.172A25F.00	.123205E.00	.251725E-05							
2	.732144F.01	.4A79A1F.04	.1021A9E.02	.517361F.04	.214530F.00	.153114E.00	.466971E-05							
7	4	1.44121	.A1A87	1.5745	4875.4	6024.8	19.43A	.A8577	.1892A	.23441	.17044	0.0000	0.00	5
1	.214271F.01	.55A652F.04	.19A823F.02	.49A809F.04	.1706A1E.00	.104165E.00	.251725E-05							
7	5	1.1474A	.A7010	1.7411	4685.1	6051.1	22.998	.77431	.14900	.19357	0.0000	1.3259	212.70	5
LRC ID	R	Z	MACH	TG	VG	THETA-B	TG/TG0	PG/PG0	DG/DG0	SDK/D0	CF	ISP	IT	
K	HEX	HEX	VEK	THETA-K	TPK	DPK/D0	DPK/DP0	DPK/DP0	DPK/DP0	DPK/DP0	DPK/DP0	DPK/DP0	DPK/DP0	
A	1	.A2112	.A9770	1.1476	5331.7	4440.1	5.045	.84117	.3A48A	.01404	.5752A	0.0000	0.00	0
1	.224411F.01	.437497E.04	.A4A875F.01	.537639F.04	.148745E.00	.159974E.00	.251725E-05							

2	.475705F.01	.408466F.04	.317302E.01	.541990E.04	.179527E.00	.193131E.00	.466971E.05
3	.219690E.02	.365208E.04	.111016E.01	.540042E.04	.247025E.00	.265744E.00	.867473E.05
A 4	.86771 .72265	1.35.0 5125.1	5286.1	12.992 .84703	.26236 .30974	.69180 0.0000	0.00 5
1	.108038F.01	.493737E.04	.101535E.02	.514304E.04	.168277E.02	.135427E.00	.251725E.05
2	.494245F.01	.459469E.04	.795952E.01	.524964E.04	.212373F.00	.170915E.00	.466971E.05
3	.222415F.02	.405728E.04	.450590E.01	.533445E.04	.311144E.00	.250413E.00	.867473E.05
B 4	.98074 .78802	1.4832 4977.0	5718.9	16.943 .82256	.21340 .25944	.38937 0.0000	0.00 5
1	.201217F.01	.530867F.04	.137504E.02	.506709E.04	.173365E.00	.116850E.00	.251725E.05
2	.702401F.01	.491705E.04	.111572E.02	.513744E.04	.216024E.00	.145620E.00	.466971E.05
R 4	1.27839 .84704	1.4292 4817.1	6180.2	20.696 .79613	.17337 .21777	.17215 0.0000	0.00 5
1	.209006F.01	.508783E.04	.170502E.02	.493863E.04	.172152E.00	.077085E.01	.251725E.05
B 5	1.22586 .93901	1.7746 4657.8	4620.4	22.997 .76900	.14422 .18735	0.00000 1.3359	216.30 5
LRC 10	R	Z	MACH	TG	VG	THETA-0	TG/T00
K	REK		VPK		THETA-K	TPK	
9 1	.47406 .61404	1.1594 5340.2	4631.7	5.364 .88250	.36952 .41868	.55682 0.0000	0.00 0
1	.179520E.01	.434202F.04	.404577E.01	.538426E.04	.140008E.00	.158026E.00	.251725E.05
2	.459258F.01	.407513E.04	.285338F.01	.542561E.04	.174506E.00	.189934E.00	.466971E.05
3	.215498E.02	.304408E.04	.105713E.01	.540527E.04	.230229E.00	.256902E.00	.867473E.05
9 4	.87107 .77080	1.3782 5092.9	9375.6	13.691 .84171	.24863 .29539	.69799 0.0000	0.00 5
1	.190848F.01	.502515F.04	.108780E.02	.516414E.04	.180662E.00	.120449E.00	.251725E.05
2	.470322F.01	.468234F.04	.867328F.01	.522122E.04	.213731E.00	.164039E.00	.466971E.05
3	.215652F.02	.413336E.04	.528944E.01	.530878E.04	.315506E.00	.202221E.00	.867473E.05
9 4	.99170 .84139	1.4197 4933.6	9034.1	17.038 .81539	.19938 .24452	.39219 0.0000	0.00 5
1	.194073F.01	.541743E.04	.144457E.02	.502891E.04	.174376E.00	.118753E.00	.251725E.05
2	.476104F.01	.502151E.04	.120580E.02	.510166E.04	.217862E.00	.138412E.00	.466971E.05
9 4	1.00780 .90565	1.678 4750.0	4329.4	21.863 .70649	.15894 .20209	.17325 0.0000	0.00 5
1	.200325F.01	.502710E.04	.101915E.02	.488891E.04	.173255E.00	.009730E.01	.251725E.05
9 5	1.25345 1.00497	1.7999 4628.9	4692.9	22.998 .76503	.13042 .18094	0.00000 1.3457	215.00 5
LRC 10	R	Z	MACH	TG	VG	THETA-0	TG/T00
K	REK		VPK		THETA-K	TPK	
10 1	.42105 .62896	1.1527 5347.7	4407.0	4.809 .88381	.37365 .42277	.54229 0.0000	0.00 0
1	.176674F.01	.433203E.04	.769995F.01	.439106E.04	.143948F.00	.154132E.00	.251725E.05
2	.444717F.01	.406236E.04	.258740E.01	.543058F.04	.170785E.00	.187579E.00	.466971E.05
3	.211771F.02	.303704E.04	.088162F.01	.540953E.04	.227546E.00	.249973E.00	.867473E.05
10 4	.87441 .81803	1.4003 5061.3	5460.6	14.323 .83608	.23506 .28196	.70356 0.0000	0.00 5
1	.183244F.01	.510052F.04	.114404E.02	.513503E.04	.168947E.00	.123782E.00	.251725E.05
2	.465015F.01	.478404F.04	.976205E.01	.519352F.04	.214958E.00	.157483E.00	.466971E.05
3	.200630F.02	.420782F.04	.598619F.01	.528352E.04	.319641E.00	.230170E.00	.867473E.05
10 4	1.00755 .89690	1.444 4841.0	4945.4	18.678 .80035	.14620 .23045	.39411 0.0000	0.00 5
1	.188244F.01	.552709F.04	.144044E.02	.499004F.04	.175190E.00	.104904E.00	.251725E.05
2	.468844F.01	.512362E.04	.129229E.02	.508625E.04	.219612F.00	.131500E.00	.466971E.05
10 4	1.11700 .90667	1.7103 4711.7	4446.4	22.837 .77070	.14779 .18980	.17252 0.0000	0.00 5
1	.181890F.01	.594804E.04	.102400E.02	.480407E.04	.172517E.00	.050749E.01	.251725E.05
10 5	1.20100 1.07099	1.8250 4509.8	4765.2	22.999 .76022	.13279 .17407	0.00000 1.3553	217.42 5
LRC 10	R	Z	MACH	TG	VG	THETA-0	TG/T00
K	REK		VPK		THETA-K	TPK	
11 1	.44447 .44245	1.1067 5350.1	4505.8	4.277 .88488	.37724 .42670	.53198 0.0000	0.00 0
1	.173940F.01	.431417E.04	.324010E.01	.539604E.04	.142480E.00	.157944E.00	.251725E.05

1	.475544E-01	.935386E+04	.173872E+02	.350925E+04	.157643E+00	.513100E-02	.251725E-05
2	.265245E+00	.905419E+04	.187878E+02	.416700E+04	.155387E+00	.505846E-02	.466971E-05
44	4	4.4711 10.15109	3.2934 3016.0	9886.2	15.227	.49846	.00690 .01384 .11963 0.0000 0.00 5
1	.933216E-01	.978688E+04	.169873E+02	.324945E+04	.119628E+00	.430051E-02	.251725E-05
44	5	4.95174 10.58690	3.4273 2913.3	10110.8	15.566	.48148	.00650 .01349 0.00000 1.8326 293.99 5
LRC ID	B	Z	MACH	TG	VG	THETA-B	TG/TG0
K	REK	VPK	THETA-K	TPK	DPK/DP0	DG/DG0	SDK/SD0
CF	ISP	IT					
45	3	1.00000 3.51884	2.1971 4039.3	7632.0	0.000	.66757	.03372 .05051 .77935 0.0000 0.00 5
1	.238684E+00	.736879E+04	0.	.421152E+04	.169148E+00	.222032E-01	.251725E-05
2	.119081E+01	.590238E+04	0.	.434749E+04	.231805E+00	.304243E-01	.466971E-05
3	.418047E+01	.625316E+04	0.	.452649E+04	.378377E+00	.496619E-01	.867473E-05
45	4	2.88890 7.86683	2.8441 3341.8	8986.2	18.455	.55230	.00668 .01209 .73491 0.0000 0.00 5
1	.664239E-01	.877606E+04	.172760E+02	.402090E+04	.156636E+00	.491956E-02	.251725E-05
2	.240756E+00	.845355E+04	.168208E+02	.416700E+04	.210123E+00	.459947E-02	.466971E-05
3	.166736E+01	.771732E+04	.166655E+02	.416700E+04	.308152E+00	.415628E-01	.867473E-05
45	4	4.14005 9.51687	3.1177 3152.1	9566.9	16.868	.52096	.00625 .01200 .31308 0.0000 0.00 4
1	.439814E-01	.940488E+04	.172958E+02	.387572E+04	.157702E+00	.491664E-02	.251725E-05
2	.249879E+00	.918124E+04	.185943E+02	.480700E+04	.155379E+00	.484420E-02	.466971E-05
45	4	4.75819 12.43423	3.3147 2998.1	9918.4	14.922	.48549	.00669 .01350 .11950 0.0000 0.00 5
1	.855619E-01	.981211E+04	.165383E+02	.328754E+04	.119408E+00	.419158E-02	.251725E-05
45	5	5.27768 10.85848	3.4571 2887.5	10159.7	15.067	.47723	.00613 .01284 0.00000 1.8374 294.76 5
45	4	2.95233 4.87824	2.8717 3312.6	9032.2	18.745	.53474	.00616 .01126 .74458 0.0000 0.00 5
1	.518918E-01	.882134E+04	.175228E+02	.387281E+04	.157331E+00	.468245E-02	.251725E-05
2	.248946E+00	.849888E+04	.169718E+02	.416700E+04	.212311E+00	.421081E-02	.466971E-05
3	.180943E+01	.775416E+04	.167356E+02	.416700E+04	.374937E+00	.109681E-01	.867473E-05
45	4	4.22857 9.78138	3.1387 3171.9	9600.5	16.955	.51761	.00607 .01103 .31030 0.0000 0.00 5
1	.438717E-01	.964947E+04	.171745E+02	.386574E+04	.158441E+00	.472702E-02	.251725E-05
2	.244044E+00	.916500E+04	.184128E+02	.416700E+04	.153857E+00	.464894E-02	.466971E-05
45	4	4.87840 10.70490	3.3813 2974.4	9949.7	14.806	.48159	.00630 .01300 .12004 0.0000 0.00 5
1	.714079E-01	.983475E+04	.181655E+02	.328755E+04	.120836E+00	.408172E-02	.251725E-05
45	5	5.10250 11.12524	3.4845 2844.8	10192.0	15.076	.47334	.00580 .01226 0.00000 1.8410 295.48 5
LRC ID	B	Z	MACH	TG	VG	THETA-B	TG/TG0
K	REK	VPK	THETA-K	TPK	DPK/DP0	DG/DG0	SDK/SD0
CF	ISP	IT					
46	3	1.00000 3.48277	2.3382 3045.9	7723.1	0.000	.64875	.03305 .05447 .78010 0.0000 0.00 5
1	.216452E+00	.785460E+04	0.	.416700E+04	.170722E+00	.201946E-01	.251725E-05
2	.109691E+01	.640235E+04	0.	.436408E+04	.224544E+00	.278035E-01	.466971E-05
3	.382491E+01	.677806E+04	0.	.460273E+04	.344142E+00	.436500E-01	.867473E-05
46	4	1.01727 4.29346	2.8944 3285.8	9077.1	19.010	.56304	.00571 .01052 .74225 0.0000 0.00 5
1	.403314E-01	.886747E+04	.177806E+02	.382431E+04	.197121E+00	.438700E-02	.251725E-05
2	.235724E+00	.842754E+04	.171208E+02	.416700E+04	.213004E+00	.506770E-02	.466971E-05
3	.243150E+00	.770447E+04	.168167E+02	.416700E+04	.380442E+00	.104814E-01	.867473E-05
46	4	4.72773 10.05681	3.1507 3128.5	9619.4	15.005	.51572	.00544 .01140 .30101 0.0000 0.00 5
1	.449123E-01	.960170E+04	.174042E+02	.381570E+04	.152434E+00	.450000E-02	.251725E-05
2	.247444E+00	.910939E+04	.181972E+02	.416700E+04	.169271E+00	.405674E-02	.466971E-05
46	4	4.87814 10.05170	3.3715 2968.0	10005.1	14.844	.48727	.00605 .01242 .12701 0.0000 0.00 5
1	.452014E-01	.987081E+04	.175845E+02	.314800E+04	.172007E+00	.399780E-02	.251725E-05
46	5	5.18145 11.00710	3.4885 2843.0	10225.5	15.076	.46000	.00580 .01170 0.00000 1.8405 296.22 5

4A	4	3.08752	8.51233	2.9204	3259.2	9113.1	19.243	.57865	.00530	.00983	.759	0.0000	0.00	5
	1	.468253F-01	.898435E-04	.179874F-02	.388916F-04	.157987E-00	.403591E-02	.251725E-05						
	2	.223080F-00	.858543F-04	.172868F-02	.416700E-04	.215292F-00	.549982E-02	.466971F-05						
	3	.900110F-00	.783866E-04	.168978E-02	.416700E-04	.386124E-00	.986308E-02	.867473E-05						
46		4.41841	10.35939	3.1535	3118.1	9624.4	15.109	.51534	.00598	.01160	.28892	0.0000	0.00	5
	1	.643670F-01	.952121E-04	.165991F-02	.338715E-04	.146884E-00	.442717E-02	.251725E-05						
	2	.271036F-00	.923122E-04	.179257E-02	.416700E-04	.142032E-00	.428094E-02	.466971E-05						
46	4	5.00047	11.27710	3.4025	2920.9	10058.7	14.962	.46275	.00571	.01182	.12450	0.0000	0.00	5
	1	.483880F-01	.998472E-04	.154518E-02	.316658E-04	.124499E-00	.382429E-02	.251725E-05						
46	5	5.26115	11.69300	3.5277	2827.3	10252.1	15.464	.46727	.00533	.01141	0.0000	1.8510	296.94	5
LRC	10	R	Z	MACH	Y0	VG	THETA-G	TG/TG0	PG/PG0	DG/DG0	SDK/DG	CF	ISP	IT
	K	REK	VPK	THETA-K	TPK	DPK/DK	DPK/DP0	DPK/DP0	DPK/DP0	DPK/DP0	DPK/DP0	DPK/DP0	DPK/DP0	DPK/DP0
47	3	0.00000	3.44686	2.2753	3937.6	7803.4	0.000	.65077	.02699	.04147	.79706	0.0000	0.00	5
	1	.190548F-00	.754410E-04	0.	0.	.414700E-04		.171036E-00	.184386E-01	.251725E-05				
	2	.987983F-00	.707864F-04	0.	0.	.427458F-04		.236374E-00	.254713E-01	.466971E-05				
	3	.350882F-01	.641807E-04	0.	0.	.446819E-04		.398454E-00	.420747E-01	.867473E-05				
47	4	3.14886	8.72618	2.9438	3234.8	9148.6	19.437	.53463	.00494	.00924	.76402	0.0000	0.00	5
	1	.532275F-01	.894191E-04	.181937E-02	.385333E-04	.158086E-00	.379422E-02	.251725E-05						
	2	.210716F-00	.762539E-04	.174373E-02	.416700E-04	.216218E-00	.510945E-02	.466971E-05						
	3	.851523F-00	.707661E-04	.169813E-02	.416700E-04	.390517E-00	.937280E-02	.867473E-05						
47	4	4.58677	10.43374	3.1647	3108.4	9643.6	14.445	.51373	.00595	.01150	.20153	0.0000	0.00	5
	1	.730142F-01	.957481F-04	.141781E-02	.336192E-04	.144867F-00	.433364E-02	.251725E-05						
	2	.288082F-00	.974712E-04	.174247E-02	.416700E-04	.137468E-00	.413513E-02	.466971E-05						
47	4	5.87383	11.53979	3.4295	2897.4	10089.5	14.991	.47886	.00542	.01131	.12577	0.0000	0.00	5
	1	.438637F-01	.993787E-04	.155174E-02	.314859E-04	.125767E-00	.389660E-02	.251725E-05						
47	5	5.33482	11.05875	3.5426	2814.8	10272.5	15.192	.46520	.00510	.01113	0.0000	1.8551	297.59	5
47	4	7.21512	8.94326	2.9438	3212.1	9100.8	19.546	.53088	.00402	.00870	.76402	0.0000	0.00	5
	1	.802749F-01	.897752E-04	.187817E-02	.387821E-04	.158889E-00	.357275E-02	.251725E-05						
	2	.107804F-00	.866388E-04	.178829F-02	.416700E-04	.218889F-00	.469981E-02	.466971E-05						
	3	.844452F-00	.791682E-04	.170688E-02	.416700E-04	.394122E-00	.989782E-02	.867473E-05						
47	4	6.40086	10.97117	3.1825	3093.0	9673.8	13.943	.51110	.00586	.01147	.27643	0.0000	0.00	5
	1	.738545F-01	.958549E-04	.157868F-02	.333566E-04	.142446E-00	.424420E-02	.251725E-05						
	2	.284104F-00	.938614E-04	.172763F-02	.416046E-04	.133944E-00	.398224E-02	.466971E-05						
47	4	4.14160	11.82013	3.4537	2876.4	10123.8	14.964	.47539	.00517	.01087	.12604	0.0000	0.00	4
	1	.486949F-01	.997161F-04	.154863E-02	.312900E-04	.126041E-00	.355975E-02	.251725E-05						
47	5	4.41884	12.24182	3.4579	2881.9	10203.4	14.948	.46388	.00502	.01035	0.0000	1.8593	298.26	4
LRC	10	R	Z	MACH	Y0	VG	THETA-G	TG/TG0	PG/PG0	DG/DG0	SDK/DG	CF	ISP	IT
	K	REK	VPK	THETA-K	TPK	DPK/DK	DPK/DP0	DPK/DP0	DPK/DP0	DPK/DP0	DPK/DP0	DPK/DP0	DPK/DP0	DPK/DP0
48	3	0.00000	4.01801	2.3177	3889.6	7883.4	0.000	.64286	.02428	.03745	.88695	0.0000	0.00	4
	1	.178814F-00	.742868E-04	0.	0.	.416700E-04		.172868E-00	.188386E-01	.251725E-05				
	2	.487872F-00	.714773F-04	0.	0.	.423416E-04		.238546E-00	.233360E-01	.466971E-05				
	3	.771583F-01	.649583E-04	0.	0.	.442985E-04		.398324E-00	.487680E-01	.867473E-05				
48	4	7.28272	9.14155	2.9879	3158.2	9211.4	19.710	.52725	.00433	.00821	.77284	0.0000	0.00	5
	1	.647021F-01	.901193E-04	.184567E-02	.318960E-04	.157987F-00	.337882E-02	.251725E-05						
	2	.188821F-00	.878891F-04	.177237E-02	.416700E-04	.217878F-00	.463167E-02	.466971E-05						
	3	.781211F-00	.794858F-04	.171523F-02	.416700E-04	.398979F-00	.944675E-02	.867473E-05						
48	4	4.48172	11.27882	3.2884	3073.5	9788.4	13.502	.50707	.00573	.01127	.27372	0.0000	0.00	5
	1	.487894F-01	.981721F-04	.157585F-02	.331823E-04	.141948E-00	.415771E-02	.251725E-05						
	2	.288888F-00	.938888E-04	.180888F-02	.400888E-04	.131783F-00	.788818F-02	.466971E-05						

4A	4	5.22452	12.10046	3.4736	2859.2	14151.8	14.834	.47255	.00497	.01052	.12537	0.0000	0.00	5
	1	.390750E-01		.100044E+05		.151043E+02		.311205E+04		.125373E+30		.342835E-02	.251725E-05	
4B	5	5.48351	12.52107	3.4639	2796.9	14301.5	14.442	.46225	.00496	.01074	0.00000	1.0633	298.00	5
4A	4	3.35405	9.38335	3.0015	3170.9	9237.6	19.767	.52405	.00408	.00779	.77194	0.0000	0.00	5
	1	.411139E-01		.904343E+04		.107050E+02		.374045E+04		.157417E+00		.318595E-02	.251725E-05	
	2	.172850E+00		.873672E+04		.170544E+02		.414700E+04		.216493E+00		.438145E-02	.466971E-05	
	3	.719119E+00		.798F13E+04		.172372E+02		.416700E+04		.398029E+00		.805544E-02	.867473E-05	
4B	4	4.78254	11.53158	3.2342	3047.0	9757.5	13.491	.50358	.00550	.01092	.27490	0.0000	0.00	5
	1	.592041E-01		.945233E+04		.148810E+02		.328521E+04		.143283E+00		.406427E-02	.251725E-05	
	2	.273229E+00		.937652E+04		.165003E+02		.404669E+04		.131620E+00		.373343E-02	.466971E-05	
4A	4	5.74440	12.38673	3.4504	2844.0	14175.1	14.607	.47017	.00482	.01025	.12399	0.0000	0.00	5
	1	.790536E-01		.100350E+05		.151073E+02		.309452E+04		.1237E+00		.330365E-02	.251725E-05	
4A	5	5.51973	12.66240	3.4607	2792.9	14308.0	14.300	.46159	.00492	.01065	0.00000	1.0652	299.22	5
4A	5	5.53752	12.73283	3.4671	2794.3	14305.8	14.103	.46182	.00493	.01060	0.00000	1.0662	299.30	5
4B	5	5.44637	12.76805	3.5700	2791.0	14309.0	14.103	.46140	.00490	.01063	0.00000	1.0667	299.45	5
4B	5	5.45080	12.78560	3.4715	2790.0	14311.8	14.103	.46120	.00489	.01060	0.00000	1.0669	299.49	5
4B	5	5.55301	12.79449	3.5723	2789.9	14312.0	14.103	.46110	.00488	.01059	0.00000	1.0670	299.51	5
4B	5	5.45315	12.79545	3.5723	2789.9	14312.9	14.103	.46109	.00488	.01059	0.00000	1.0671	299.51	5
4B	5	5.55322	12.79530	3.5726	2789.9	14312.9	14.103	.46109	.00488	.01059	0.00000	1.0671	299.51	5
4B	5	5.45325	12.79543	3.5724	2789.9	14312.9	14.103	.46109	.00488	.01059	0.00000	1.0671	299.51	5

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SUMMARY OUTPUT FROM T02P MODULE

A/A*	ISP(TD2P)	ETA(TD2P)
2.00000	224.30074	.94139
4.00000	247.33876	.93939
6.00000	250.56891	.94104
10.00000	270.64651	.93402
20.00000	280.60829	.94397
30.00000	290.84883	.95224
30.83859	290.51300	.95276

** TIME AVERAGED VALUES**

ETA(TD2P) = .9514 ISP(TD2P) = 297.713 LBF-SEC/LBM

** ETA(TD2P) CORRECTED FOR THROAT EROSION = .94778

TURBULENT BOUNDARY LAYER LOSS MODULE (TBL)

EXTENDED DELTA VALIDATION CASE

MZETA = VELOCITY PROFILE POWER LAW EXPONENT = 7

IPRINT = PRINT AT EVERY CALCULATED POINT(=1) OR AT INPUT INTERVALS(=0) = 0

IXTAB = NUMBER OF POINTS IN X .VS. Y .VS. N TABLES = 00

ICTAB = NUMBER OF POINTS IN CP .VS. T TABLE = 0

ITWTAB = WALL TEMP. OPTION -- ALIENATIC(=-1), CONSTANT(=0), TABLE(=1) = -1

IFFORE = FLOW CONDITION OPTION--CALCULATED(=0), INPUT(=1) = 0

Ta = FREE STREAM STAGNATION TEMPERATURE = 5.967550E+03

Pa = FREE STREAM STAGNATION PRESSURE = 5.685980E+06

GAMP = STAGNATION RATIO OF SPECIFIC HEATS = 1.176900E+00

PRANDTL = STAGNATION PRANDTL NUMBER = 4.546390E-01

ZMUN = STAGNATION VISCOSITY = 6.115840E-05

ZMVIS = EXPONENT OF VISCOSITY-TEMPERATURE LAW = 4.717530E-01

ZNSTAN = BOUNDARY LAYER INTERACTION EXPONENT = 1.000000E-01

DXMAX = MAXIMUM STEP SIZE = 2.097444E-02

THETA1 = INITIAL VALUE OF MOMENTUM THICKNESS = 1.000000E-06

PHI1 = INITIAL VALUE OF ENERGY THICKNESS = 1.000000E-06

EPSZ = GEOMETRY... AXISYMMETRIC(=1), PLANE(=0) = 1.000000E+00

RRAR = GAS CONSTANT = 7.877074E+01

FJ = CONVERSION BETWEEN THERMAL AND WORK UNITS = 7.782000E+62

B = PROPORTIONALITY CONSTANT IN EQUATION -- FCM/GOA = 3.217400E-01

SCALE = CONTOUR SCALE FACTOR = 1.704601E-01

	X	Y	MACH NUMBER
1	-7.137793E-01	5.863749E-01	5.522220E-02
2	-6.6113339E-01	5.5093456E-01	6.2464500E-02
3	-6.0470615E-01	5.1549014E-01	7.1257400E-02
4	-5.5625469E-01	4.8006150E-01	8.2003700E-02
5	-5.0371765E-01	4.4442308E-01	9.5653600E-02
6	-4.5117021E-01	4.0910665E-01	1.1292500E-01
7	-3.9963007E-01	3.7376623E-01	1.3551700E-01
8	-3.4400073E-01	3.3830050E-01	1.6592400E-01
9	-2.9354649E-01	3.0287117E-01	2.0647600E-01
10	-2.4107303E-01	2.6743775E-01	2.7142900E-01
11	-1.8440379E-01	2.3229459E-01	3.7237400E-01
12	-1.3404455E-01	2.0537045E-01	5.0070000E-01
13	-8.3604085E-02	1.8430004E-01	6.7009000E-01
14	-3.0466007E-02	1.7006600E-01	8.5666100E-01
15	2.1472201E-02	1.7012171E-01	1.0450400E+00
16	8.6782144E-02	1.6987000E-01	1.3747500E+00
17	0.6047015E-01	1.69219050E-01	1.6495000E+00
18	1.0000000E-01	1.68565033E-01	1.9192700E+00
19	1.1477737E-01	1.6774772E-01	2.2614000E+00
20	1.3217007E-01	2.6734655E-01	1.6491700E+00
21	1.4700570E-01	2.6744491E-01	1.7272600E+00
22	1.5402017E-01	2.1370104E-01	1.7411500E+00
23	1.6750610E-01	2.1477498E-01	1.7760000E+00
24	1.7994415E-01	2.2177210E-01	1.7900700E+00
25	1.9117741E-01	2.2477470E-01	1.8250400E+00
26	2.0222110E-01	2.2742400E-01	1.8582700E+00
27	2.1074401E-01	2.2980200E-01	1.8756300E+00
28	2.2045046E-01	2.3204010E-01	1.9005200E+00
29	2.3147045E-01	2.3401111E-01	1.9254900E+00
30	2.4380000E-01	2.3501010E-01	1.9491700E+00
31	2.5740000E-01	2.3510447E-01	1.9745300E+00
32	2.7240000E-01	2.3437700E-01	1.9900700E+00
33	2.8870000E-01	2.3285205E-01	2.0220300E+00
34	3.0740000E-01	2.3049700E-01	2.0647500E+00
35	3.2860000E-01	2.2740000E-01	2.0723500E+00
36	3.5240000E-01	2.2271000E-01	2.0973000E+00
37	3.7974000E-01	2.1630000E-01	2.1220700E+00

3A	3.5741740E-01	2.07172428E-01	2.1490900E+00
3B	3.6647001E-01	3.4300177E-01	2.1757700E+00
4A	3.8100023E-01	3.0025676E-01	2.2031500E+00
4B	3.9010002E-01	3.1500000E-01	2.2314500E+00
4C	4.1200024E-01	3.2202414E-01	2.2607000E+00
4D	4.2001027E-01	3.2451200E-01	2.2919000E+00
4E	4.7215179E-01	3.4020000E-01	2.3079300E+00
4F	4.1915130E-01	3.4000000E-01	2.4421100E+00
4G	5.7020000E-01	1.0022700E-01	2.5001200E+00
4H	6.2071351E-01	4.1201201E-01	2.5600100E+00
4I	6.0000000E-01	4.3520000E-01	2.6330200E+00
4J	7.4057000E-01	4.5000000E-01	2.7530000E+00
4K	7.0120000E-01	4.7000000E-01	2.8002000E+00
4L	8.2000000E-01	1.0000000E-01	2.9027700E+00
4M	8.7000000E-01	5.2307500E-01	3.0000000E+00
4N	9.1000000E-01	5.4000000E-01	3.1106200E+00
4O	9.6000000E-01	5.7356275E-01	3.0952100E+00
4P	1.0000000E+00	5.9013470E-01	3.0523100E+00
4Q	1.0510250E+00	6.1000000E-01	2.9950100E+00
4R	1.0023000E+00	6.2573970E-01	2.9050700E+00
4S	1.1100000E+00	6.3003023E-01	2.9900700E+00
4T	1.1720000E+00	6.5221724E-01	3.0303300E+00
4U	1.2130000E+00	6.5000000E-01	3.0907700E+00
4V	1.2501000E+00	6.5000000E-01	3.1000000E+00
4W	1.2977000E+00	6.0537762E-01	3.1861300E+00
4X	1.3010000E+00	7.1000000E-01	3.2230000E+00
4Y	1.3000000E+00	7.2602750E-01	3.2503000E+00
4Z	1.3000000E+00	7.4315026E-01	3.2031300E+00
5A	1.4000000E+00	7.5903377E-01	3.3020100E+00
5B	1.4000000E+00	7.7500000E-01	3.3151500E+00
5C	1.5000000E+00	7.9000000E-01	3.3100000E+00
5D	1.6120000E+00	8.0000000E-01	3.3191000E+00
5E	1.6000000E+00	8.1012120E-01	3.3330100E+00
5F	1.7000000E+00	8.1100000E-01	3.3032000E+00
5G	1.7000000E+00	8.4000000E-01	3.3500000E+00
5H	1.7000000E+00	8.5700000E-01	3.3700000E+00
5I	1.8000000E+00	8.7000000E-01	3.3900000E+00
5J	1.8000000E+00	8.8372702E-01	3.4273300E+00
5K	1.9000000E+00	8.9700000E-01	3.4570000E+00
5L	1.9000000E+00	9.1000000E-01	3.4800000E+00
5M	2.0000000E+00	9.2000000E-01	3.5000000E+00
5N	2.0000000E+00	9.3000000E-01	3.5277100E+00
5O	2.1000000E+00	9.4000000E-01	3.5425000E+00
5P	2.1000000E+00	9.5000000E-01	3.5470000E+00
5Q	2.2000000E+00	9.6000000E-01	3.5630000E+00
5R	2.2000000E+00	9.7000000E-01	3.5807000E+00
5S	2.2700000E+00	9.8000000E-01	3.5970000E+00
5T	2.2700000E+00	9.9000000E-01	3.5700000E+00
5U	2.2700000E+00	1.0000000E-01	3.5715000E+00
5V	2.2000000E+00	1.0100000E-01	3.5722000E+00
5W	2.2000000E+00	1.0100000E-01	3.5723000E+00
5X	2.2000000E+00	1.0100000E-01	3.5723500E+00
5Y	2.2000000E+00	1.0100000E-01	3.5723600E+00

CONTOUR PROPERTIES	FLOW PROPERTIES	BOUNDARY LAYER	HEAT TRANSFER	INTERNAL INTEGRALS	COEFFICIENTS
A = 0.71000E+00	DELTA = 0.50222E-01	DELTA = 0.10707E-02	W = 0.0	ZETA = 0.10000E+01	CF = 0.13120E-01
B = 0.0	DELTA = 0.50000E-01	DELTA = 0.10707E-02	OM = 0.0	I1 = 0.13007E-01	CM = 0.0
C = 0.00000E+00	DELTA = 0.50000E-01	DELTA = 0.12000E-03	SUM = 0.0	I2 = 0.12000E-00	DETH = 0.00000E+00
DY/DX = 0.07000E+00	DELTA = 0.50000E-01	DELTA = 0.10000E-03	FORCE = 0.0	I3 = 0.0	DEL = 0.0
	DELTA = 0.12000E-01	DELTA = 0.10000E-03	LAT = 0.0	I20 = 0.13007E-01	DETH = 0.00000E+00
	DELTA = 0.12000E-01	DELTA = 0.12000E-01		I30 = 0.0	DETH = 0.50270E-02

CONTOUR PROPERTIES	FLOW PROPERTIES	BOUNDARY LAYER	HEAT TRANSFER	INTERNAL INTEGRALS	COEFFICIENTS
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X =	-.66133E+00	M =	.67464E-01	DELTA =	.33733E-02	HG =	0.	ZETA =	.02945E+00	CF =	.01020E-02
XL =	.43374E-01	TE =	.59455E+04	DELTA =	.91260E-03	OM =	0.	14 =	.73651E-02	CH =	0.
V =	.99006E+00	TH =	.59671E+04	DELTA =	.42180E-03	SUMQ =	0.	15 =	.65221E-02	RETH =	.17079E+03
DV/DX =	-.67451E+00	TAW =	.59671E+04	THETA =	.32792E-03	FORCE =	.21440E+00	16 =	.20653E-01	REHL =	.33007E+05
		DM/DX =	.15760E+00	PHI =	.73442E-04	LAT.F =	0.	17 =	.96937E-01	REPH =	.30334E+02
		UE =	.26364E+03	M =	.12066E+01			11P =	.13006E-01	RED =	.21074E+03
		PE =	.56729E+05								

CONTOUR PROPERTIES		FLOW PROPERTIES		BOUNDARY LAYER		HEAT TRANSFER		INTERNAL INTEGRALS		COEFFICIENTS	
X =	-.44479E+00	M =	.71257E-01	DELTA =	.43944E-02	HG =	0.	ZETA =	.77046E+00	CF =	.71054E-02
XL =	.12475E+00	TE =	.59649E+04	DELTA =	.70027E-03	OM =	0.	14 =	.40029E-02	CH =	0.
V =	.15500E+00	TH =	.59669E+04	DELTA =	.54972E-03	SUMQ =	0.	15 =	.90030E-02	RETH =	.28300E+03
DV/DX =	-.67451E+00	TAW =	.59669E+04	THETA =	.42721E-03	FORCE =	.41200E+00	16 =	.15517E-01	REHL =	.75004E+05
		DM/DX =	.14071E+00	PHI =	.53030E-04	LAT.F =	0.	17 =	.14047E+00	REPH =	.31499E+02
		UE =	.30079E+03	M =	.12066E+01			11P =	.13006E-01	RED =	.32643E+03
		PE =	.56690E+05								

CONTOUR PROPERTIES		FLOW PROPERTIES		BOUNDARY LAYER		HEAT TRANSFER		INTERNAL INTEGRALS		COEFFICIENTS	
X =	-.55476E+00	M =	.07004E-01	DELTA =	.47023E-02	HG =	0.	ZETA =	.72939E+00	CF =	.65474E-02
XL =	.10012E+00	TE =	.59640E+04	DELTA =	.42637E-03	OM =	0.	14 =	.35157E-02	CH =	0.
V =	.40006E+00	TH =	.59667E+04	DELTA =	.59955E-03	SUMQ =	0.	15 =	.10370E-01	RETH =	.31030E+03
DV/DX =	-.67451E+00	TAW =	.59667E+04	THETA =	.46502E-03	FORCE =	.63105E+00	16 =	.10010E-01	REHL =	.12994E+06
		DM/DX =	.23190E+00	PHI =	.37309E-04	LAT.F =	0.	17 =	.11497E+00	REPH =	.25000E+02
		UE =	.34046E+03	M =	.12071E+01			11P =	.13006E-01	RED =	.40070E+03
		PE =	.56435E+05								

CONTOUR PROPERTIES		FLOW PROPERTIES		BOUNDARY LAYER		HEAT TRANSFER		INTERNAL INTEGRALS		COEFFICIENTS	
X =	-.50972E+00	M =	.05634E-01	DELTA =	.40171E-02	HG =	0.	ZETA =	.40514E+00	CF =	.61000E-02
XL =	.29349E+00	TE =	.59427E+04	DELTA =	.37702E-03	OM =	0.	14 =	.25004E-02	CH =	0.
V =	.44442E+00	TH =	.59664E+04	DELTA =	.60204E-03	SUMQ =	0.	15 =	.11206E-01	RETH =	.37239E+03
DV/DX =	-.67451E+00	TAW =	.59664E+04	THETA =	.46020E-03	FORCE =	.00504E+00	16 =	.40110E-02	REHL =	.20162E+06
		DM/DX =	.20351E+00	PHI =	.25522E-04	LAT.F =	0.	17 =	.11017E+00	REPH =	.20290E+02
		UE =	.40361E+03	M =	.12076E+01			11P =	.13006E-01	RED =	.47040E+03
		PE =	.55554E+05								

CONTOUR PROPERTIES		FLOW PROPERTIES		BOUNDARY LAYER		HEAT TRANSFER		INTERNAL INTEGRALS		COEFFICIENTS	
X =	-.45110E+00	M =	.11292E+00	DELTA =	.46104E-02	HG =	0.	ZETA =	.44303E+00	CF =	.50249E-02
XL =	.31647E+00	TE =	.59609E+04	DELTA =	.28191E-03	OM =	0.	14 =	.10200E-02	CH =	0.
V =	.40010E+00	TH =	.59666E+04	DELTA =	.57773E-03	SUMQ =	0.	15 =	.11055E-01	RETH =	.42000E+03
DV/DX =	-.67451E+00	TAW =	.59666E+04	THETA =	.44066E-03	FORCE =	.11017E+01	16 =	.47103E-02	REHL =	.20762E+06
		DM/DX =	.27950E+00	PHI =	.10050E-04	LAT.F =	0.	17 =	.12020E+00	REPH =	.19034E+02
		UE =	.47451E+03	M =	.12003E+01			11P =	.13070E-01	RED =	.54110E+03
		PE =	.56434E+05								

CONTOUR PROPERTIES		FLOW PROPERTIES		BOUNDARY LAYER		HEAT TRANSFER		INTERNAL INTEGRALS		COEFFICIENTS	
X =	-.30040E+00	M =	.11552E+00	DELTA =	.42066E-02	HG =	0.	ZETA =	.43360E+00	CF =	.57094E-02
XL =	.30040E+00	TE =	.59740E+04	DELTA =	.37404E-03	OM =	0.	14 =	.14137E-02	CH =	0.
V =	.17775E+00	TH =	.59657E+04	DELTA =	.57704E-03	SUMQ =	0.	15 =	.12467E-01	RETH =	.44462E+03
DV/DX =	-.67451E+00	TAW =	.59657E+04	THETA =	.46190E-03	FORCE =	.15735E+01	16 =	.32477E-02	REHL =	.42045E+06
		DM/DX =	.44434E+00	PHI =	.17746E-04	LAT.F =	0.	17 =	.12172E+00	REPH =	.12057E+02
		UE =	.47170E+03	M =	.12094E+01			11P =	.13073E-01	RED =	.50094E+03
		PE =	.56740E+05								

CONTOUR PROPERTIES		FLOW PROPERTIES		BOUNDARY LAYER		HEAT TRANSFER		INTERNAL INTEGRALS		COEFFICIENTS	
X =	-.36412E+00	M =	.11507E+00	DELTA =	.38751E-02	HG =	0.	ZETA =	.40320E+00	CF =	.55200E-02
XL =	.36412E+00	TE =	.59650E+04	DELTA =	.11124E-03	OM =	0.	14 =	.10124E-02	CH =	0.
V =	.39911E+00	TH =	.59620E+04	DELTA =	.47070E-03	SUMQ =	0.	15 =	.12005E-01	RETH =	.50021E+03
DV/DX =	-.67451E+00	TAW =	.59620E+04	THETA =	.37157E-03	FORCE =	.20042E+01	16 =	.21003E-02	REHL =	.40475E+06
		DM/DX =	.40410E+00	PHI =	.65120E-05	LAT.F =	0.	17 =	.12270E+00	REPH =	.00000E+01
		UE =	.44464E+03	M =	.12012E+01			11P =	.13064E-01	RED =	.40422E+03
		PE =									

DE = .55946E+05

CONTOUR PROPERTIES		FLOW PROPERTIES		BOUNDARY LAYER		HEAT TRANSFER		INTERNAL INTEGRALS		COEFFICIENTS	
X =	-.29396E+00	M =	.20849E+00	DELTA =	.33404E-02	W6 =	0.	ZETA =	.57202E+00	CF =	.53602E-02
XL =	.54499E+00	TE =	.59445E+00	DELTA =	.66945E-04	W6 =	0.	I4 =	.70234E-03	CH =	0.
Y =	.30297E+00	TM =	.59422E+00	DELTA =	.41985E-03	SUM0 =	0.	I5 =	.13160E-01	REYM =	.55312E+03
DY/DX =	-.67452E+00	TAW =	.59422E+00	TMFTA =	.32435E-03	FORCE =	.27170E+01	I6 =	.14280E-02	REXL =	.84459E+06
		DM/DX =	.10041E+01	PMI =	.37123E-05	LAT.F =	0.	I7 =	.12347E+00	REPM =	.63380E+01
		UE =	.67851E+03	M =	.12944E+01			I10 =	.13849E-01	REDO =	.71590E+03
		PE =	.55425E+05								

CONTOUR PROPERTIES		FLOW PROPERTIES		BOUNDARY LAYER		HEAT TRANSFER		INTERNAL INTEGRALS		COEFFICIENTS	
X =	-.29410E+00	M =	.27143E+00	DELTA =	.28256E-02	W6 =	0.	ZETA =	.53908E+00	CF =	.52067E-02
XL =	.57730E+00	TE =	.59205E+00	DELTA =	.37383E-04	W6 =	0.	I4 =	.44204E-03	CH =	0.
Y =	.29743E+00	TM =	.59505E+00	DELTA =	.35645E-03	SUM0 =	0.	I5 =	.13395E-01	REYM =	.59975E+03
DY/DX =	-.67171E+00	TAW =	.59505E+00	TMFTA =	.27409E-03	FORCE =	.36277E+01	I6 =	.14071E-03	REXL =	.12401E+07
		DM/DX =	.15599E+01	PMI =	.19494E-05	LAT.F =	0.	I7 =	.12395E+00	REPM =	.42657E+01
		UE =	.11423E+04	M =	.13005E+01			I10 =	.13819E-01	REDO =	.77998E+03
		PE =	.54452E+05								

CONTOUR PROPERTIES		FLOW PROPERTIES		BOUNDARY LAYER		HEAT TRANSFER		INTERNAL INTEGRALS		COEFFICIENTS	
X =	-.19446E+00	M =	.37237E+00	DELTA =	.23121E-02	W6 =	0.	ZETA =	.50260E+00	CF =	.50521E-02
XL =	.43340E+00	TE =	.58945E+00	DELTA =	.18732E-04	W6 =	0.	I4 =	.27891E-03	CH =	0.
Y =	.23229E+00	TM =	.59407E+00	DELTA =	.29402E-03	SUM0 =	0.	I5 =	.13551E-01	REYM =	.65131E+03
DY/DX =	-.50463E+00	TAW =	.59507E+00	TMFTA =	.22384E-03	FORCE =	.49919E+01	I6 =	.14044E-03	REXL =	.18436E+07
		DM/DX =	.22540E+01	PMI =	.98644E-06	LAT.F =	0.	I7 =	.12419E+00	REPM =	.26375E+01
		UE =	.15426E+04	M =	.13135E+01			I10 =	.13754E-01	REDO =	.85562E+03
		PE =	.52426E+05								

CONTOUR PROPERTIES		FLOW PROPERTIES		BOUNDARY LAYER		HEAT TRANSFER		INTERNAL INTEGRALS		COEFFICIENTS	
X =	-.19946E+00	M =	.40020E+00	DELTA =	.20757E-02	W6 =	0.	ZETA =	.46679E+00	CF =	.48301E-02
XL =	.49240E+00	TE =	.58329E+00	DELTA =	.97479E-05	W6 =	0.	I4 =	.16041E-03	CH =	0.
Y =	.20437E+00	TM =	.40365E+00	DELTA =	.26261E-03	SUM0 =	0.	I5 =	.13619E-01	REYM =	.73647E+03
DY/DX =	-.41817E+00	TAW =	.50365E+00	TMFTA =	.19434E-03	FORCE =	.70372E+01	I6 =	.27431E-03	REXL =	.25907E+07
		DM/DX =	.28335E+01	PMI =	.43427E-06	LAT.F =	0.	I7 =	.12415E+00	REPM =	.16291E+01
		UE =	.27171E+04	M =	.13375E+01			I10 =	.13633E-01	REDO =	.98533E+03
		PE =	.60014E+05								

CONTOUR PROPERTIES		FLOW PROPERTIES		BOUNDARY LAYER		HEAT TRANSFER		INTERNAL INTEGRALS		COEFFICIENTS	
X =	-.07345E+01	M =	.67809E+00	DELTA =	.19457E-02	W6 =	0.	ZETA =	.63309E+00	CF =	.65781E-02
XL =	.74704E+00	TE =	.57774E+00	DELTA =	.46011E-05	W6 =	0.	I4 =	.93101E-04	CH =	0.
Y =	.18435E+00	TM =	.80146E+00	DELTA =	.25936E-03	SUM0 =	0.	I5 =	.13607E-01	REYM =	.84244E+03
DY/DX =	-.74370E+00	TAW =	.59146E+00	TMFTA =	.19451E-03	FORCE =	.99463E+01	I6 =	.15200E-03	REXL =	.33275E+07
		DM/DX =	.33154E+01	PMI =	.23237E-06	LAT.F =	0.	I7 =	.12394E+00	REPM =	.10434E+01
		UE =	.27741E+04	M =	.13750E+01			I10 =	.13441E-01	REDO =	.11724E+06
		PE =	.63866E+05								

CONTOUR PROPERTIES		FLOW PROPERTIES		BOUNDARY LAYER		HEAT TRANSFER		INTERNAL INTEGRALS		COEFFICIENTS	
X =	-.07047E+01	M =	.64866E+00	DELTA =	.20141E-02	W6 =	0.	ZETA =	.60040E+00	CF =	.63527E-02
XL =	.80194E+00	TE =	.58003E+00	DELTA =	.76024E-05	W6 =	0.	I4 =	.96309E-04	CH =	0.
Y =	.17800E+00	TM =	.80020E+00	DELTA =	.27430E-03	SUM0 =	0.	I5 =	.13527E-01	REYM =	.97157E+03
DY/DX =	-.87775E+00	TAW =	.80020E+00	TMFTA =	.19154E-03	FORCE =	.13454E+02	I6 =	.14827E-04	REXL =	.60030E+07
		DM/DX =	.37446E+01	PMI =	.13024E-06	LAT.F =	0.	I7 =	.12331E+00	REPM =	.74407E+00
		UE =	.39439E+04	M =	.14320E+01			I10 =	.13154E-01	REDO =	.13014E+06
		PE =	.37400E+05								

CONTOUR PROPERTIES		FLOW PROPERTIES		BOUNDARY LAYER		HEAT TRANSFER		INTERNAL INTEGRALS		COEFFICIENTS	
X =	.21472E+01	M =	.10450E+01	DELTA =	.21412E-02	W6 =	0.	ZETA =	.30396E+00	CF =	.41644E-02
XL =	.04393E+00	TE =	.84184E+00	DELTA =	.26499E-05	W6 =	0.	I4 =	.36749E-04	CH =	0.

V = .17013E+00 TW = .58408E+04 DELTA = .30725E-03 SUMO = 0.
 DY/DX = .41786E-01 TAW = .58408E+04 THETA = .20307E-03 FORCE = .1A20E+02
 NM/DX = .43475E+01 PHI = .91313E-07 LAT.F = 0.
 UE = .42840E+04 M = .15130E+01
 DE = .30070E+05 DEL F = -.12470E+01 DEL I = -.25215E-01

IS = .13340E-01 RETH = .10702E+04
 IS = .54320E-04 REXL = .00000E+07
 IS = .12240E-00 REPH = .40125E+00
 IS = .12770E-01 RED = .10192E+04

CONTOUR PROPERTIES	FLOW PROPERTIES	BOUNDARY LAYER	HEAT TRANSFER	INTERNAL	INTEGRALS	COEFFICIENTS
X = .06302E+01	M = .13747E+01	DELTA = .24350E-02	W0 = 0.	ZETA = .30231E+00	CF = .40314E-02	
XL = .01040E+00	TE = .51033E+04	DELTA = .19955E-03	QW = 0.	IS = .21920E-04	CH = 0.	
V = .10000E+00	TW = .57688E+04	DELTA = .17275E-03	SUMO = 0.	IS = .13110E-01	RETH = .11010E+04	
DY/DX = .29421E+00	TAW = .57688E+04	THETA = .22300E-03	FORCE = .24000E+02	IS = .32350E-04	REXL = .40230E+07	
	NM/DX = .64257E+01	PHI = .12200E-07	LAT.F = 0.	IS = .12700E-00	REPH = .20100E+00	
	UE = .53755E+04	M = .10000E+01		IS = .12100E-01	RED = .10300E+04	
	DE = .20260E+05	DEL F = .20720E+01	DEL I = .52044E-01			

CONTOUR PROPERTIES	FLOW PROPERTIES	BOUNDARY LAYER	HEAT TRANSFER	INTERNAL	INTEGRALS	COEFFICIENTS
X = .00447E+01	M = .14496E+01	DELTA = .24022E-02	W0 = 0.	ZETA = .35017E+00	CF = .40304E-02	
XL = .03147E+00	TE = .50703E+04	DELTA = .19210E-03	QW = 0.	IS = .20230E-04	CH = 0.	
V = .10220E+00	TW = .57498E+04	DELTA = .18040E-03	SUMO = 0.	IS = .13030E-01	RETH = .10047E+04	
DY/DX = .29500E+00	TAW = .57498E+04	THETA = .22777E-03	FORCE = .26074E+02	IS = .30700E-04	REXL = .40300E+07	
	NM/DX = .43630E+01	PHI = .13270E-07	LAT.F = 0.	IS = .12030E-00	REPH = .27070E+00	
	UE = .50150E+04	M = .17000E+01		IS = .11900E-01	RED = .10300E+04	
	DE = .10270E+05	DEL F = .37230E+01	DEL I = .77734E-01			

CONTOUR PROPERTIES	FLOW PROPERTIES	BOUNDARY LAYER	HEAT TRANSFER	INTERNAL	INTEGRALS	COEFFICIENTS
X = .10001E+00	M = .15193E+01	DELTA = .25400E-02	W0 = 0.	ZETA = .35642E+00	CF = .40102E-02	
XL = .04272E+00	TE = .46473E+04	DELTA = .19713E-03	QW = 0.	IS = .10000E-04	CH = 0.	
V = .10500E+00	TW = .57120E+04	DELTA = .14077E-03	SUMO = 0.	IS = .12900E-01	RETH = .10001E+04	
DY/DX = .12010E+00	TAW = .57320E+04	THETA = .23270E-03	FORCE = .27262E+02	IS = .27500E-04	REXL = .40271E+07	
	NM/DX = .42585E+01	PHI = .54074E-07	LAT.F = 0.	IS = .12014E-00	REPH = .25233E+00	
	UE = .50405E+04	M = .17070E+01		IS = .11774E-01	RED = .10000E+04	
	DE = .15500E+05	DEL F = .43700E+01	DEL I = .91240E-01			

CONTOUR PROPERTIES	FLOW PROPERTIES	BOUNDARY LAYER	HEAT TRANSFER	INTERNAL	INTEGRALS	COEFFICIENTS
X = .11071E+00	M = .17415E+01	DELTA = .26240E-02	W0 = 0.	ZETA = .35640E+00	CF = .40102E-02	
XL = .04000E+00	TE = .49010E+04	DELTA = .18000E-03	QW = 0.	IS = .17000E-04	CH = 0.	
V = .10770E+00	TW = .47211E+04	DELTA = .12077E-03	SUMO = 0.	IS = .12916E-01	RETH = .10024E+04	
DY/DX = .13627E+00	TAW = .47211E+04	THETA = .23721E-03	FORCE = .28027E+02	IS = .26201E-04	REXL = .40290E+07	
	NM/DX = .42431E+01	PHI = .53477E-07	LAT.F = 0.	IS = .11900E-00	REPH = .25000E+00	
	UE = .50701E+04	M = .17130E+01		IS = .11072E-01	RED = .10004E+04	
	DE = .15400E+05	DEL F = .47520E+01	DEL I = .90224E-01			

CONTOUR PROPERTIES	FLOW PROPERTIES	BOUNDARY LAYER	HEAT TRANSFER	INTERNAL	INTEGRALS	COEFFICIENTS
X = .11701E+00	M = .17402E+01	DELTA = .27740E-02	W0 = 0.	ZETA = .35000E+00	CF = .30000E-02	
XL = .04700E+00	TE = .47010E+04	DELTA = .18152E-03	QW = 0.	IS = .16235E-04	CH = 0.	
V = .10700E+00	TW = .47000E+04	DELTA = .12000E-03	SUMO = 0.	IS = .12700E-01	RETH = .10300E+04	
DY/DX = .10710E+00	TAW = .47000E+04	THETA = .20000E-03	FORCE = .24000E+02	IS = .27130E-04	REXL = .40401E+07	
	NM/DX = .40000E+01	PHI = .40000E-07	LAT.F = 0.	IS = .11077E+00	REPH = .21200E+00	
	UE = .40000E+04	M = .10000E+01		IS = .11000E-01	RED = .10100E+04	
	DE = .11000E+05	DEL F = .40000E+01	DEL I = .11000E-00			

CONTOUR PROPERTIES	FLOW PROPERTIES	BOUNDARY LAYER	HEAT TRANSFER	INTERNAL	INTEGRALS	COEFFICIENTS
X = .10000E+00	M = .17270E+01	DELTA = .20310E-02	W0 = 0.	ZETA = .30700E+00	CF = .30001E-02	
XL = .00000E+00	TE = .40000E+04	DELTA = .10000E-03	QW = 0.	IS = .10000E-04	CH = 0.	
V = .10700E+00	TW = .40000E+04	DELTA = .10000E-03	SUMO = 0.	IS = .12700E-01	RETH = .10071E+04	
DY/DX = .10000E+00	TAW = .40000E+04	THETA = .10000E-03	FORCE = .31101E+02	IS = .21000E-04	REXL = .40000E+07	
	NM/DX = .40000E+01	PHI = .40000E-07	LAT.F = 0.	IS = .11000E-00	REPH = .10010E+00	
	UE = .40000E+04	M = .10000E+01		IS = .11000E-01	RED = .10010E+04	
	DE = .11000E+05	DEL F = .10000E+01	DEL I = .12000E-00			

Y = .94452E+00 TW = .52363E+04 NFLT = .11946E-01 SUMO = 0. 15 = .16202E-01 REYM = .15390E+04
 DV/DX = .24583E+00 TAW = .42303E+04 TMFTA = .31391E-02 FORCE = .17344E+03 16 = .14289E-05 REYL = .15509E+07
 NM/DX = .21156E+00 PHI = .49135E-07 LAT.F = 0. 17 = .16403E+00 REPM = .24102E-01
 IE = .14291E+04 M = .38455E+01 110 = .60511E-02 REDO = .50599E+04
 PE = .38476E+03 DEL F = .79106E+02 DEL I = .16914E+01

CONTOUR PROPERTIES	FLOW PROPERTIES	BOUNDARY LAYER	HEAT TRANSFER	INTERNAL	INTEGRALS	COEFFICIENTS
X = .22346E+01	M = .35639E+01	DELTA = .44622E-01	MO = 0.	ZETA = .26297E+00	CF = .27303E-02	
XL = .37131E+01	TE = .77984E+04	NFLT = .38007E-05	OM = 0.	14 = .16723E-05	CM = 0.	
Y = .07443E+00	TW = .42351E+04	NFLT = .12144E-01	SUMO = 0.	15 = .10193E-01	REYM = .15495E+04	
DV/DX = .24433E+00	TAW = .42351E+04	TMFTA = .31341E-02	FORCE = .17584E+03	16 = .13992E-05	REYL = .15634E+07	
	NM/DX = .14755E+00	PHI = .48944E-07	LAT.F = 0.	17 = .14390E+00	REPM = .23771E-01	
	IE = .14290E+04	M = .38139E+01		110 = .60307E-02	REDO = .59097E+04	
	PE = .39274E+03	DEL F = .80033E+02	DEL I = .14875E+01			

CONTOUR PROPERTIES	FLOW PROPERTIES	BOUNDARY LAYER	HEAT TRANSFER	INTERNAL	INTEGRALS	COEFFICIENTS
X = .22598E+01	M = .35687E+01	DELTA = .45061E-01	MO = 0.	ZETA = .26269E+00	CF = .27259E-02	
XL = .37102E+01	TE = .77913E+04	NFLT = .38094E-05	OM = 0.	14 = .16629E-05	CM = 0.	
Y = .04510E+00	TW = .52302E+04	NFLT = .12277E-01	SUMO = 0.	15 = .10180E-01	REYM = .15536E+04	
DV/DX = .24301E+00	TAW = .52302E+04	TMFTA = .32133E-02	FORCE = .17705E+03	16 = .13955E-05	REYL = .15661E+07	
	NM/DX = .14401E-01	PHI = .48944E-07	LAT.F = 0.	17 = .14390E+00	REPM = .23417E-01	
	IE = .14305E+04	M = .38207E+01		110 = .60289E-02	REDO = .59306E+04	
	PE = .37857E+03	DEL F = .81667E+02	DEL I = .17049E+01			

CONTOUR PROPERTIES	FLOW PROPERTIES	BOUNDARY LAYER	HEAT TRANSFER	INTERNAL	INTEGRALS	COEFFICIENTS
X = .22724E+01	M = .35670E+01	DELTA = .45064E-01	MO = 0.	ZETA = .26240E+00	CF = .27242E-02	
XL = .37021E+01	TE = .77027E+04	NFLT = .38682E-05	OM = 0.	14 = .16553E-05	CM = 0.	
Y = .04897E+00	TW = .52345E+04	NFLT = .12276E-01	SUMO = 0.	15 = .10180E-01	REYM = .15574E+04	
DV/DX = .24137E+00	TAW = .52345E+04	TMFTA = .32144E-02	FORCE = .17765E+03	16 = .13771E-05	REYL = .15750E+07	
	NM/DX = .27172E+00	PHI = .48955E-07	LAT.F = 0.	17 = .14390E+00	REPM = .23520E-01	
	IE = .14303E+04	M = .38184E+01		110 = .60310E-02	REDO = .59477E+04	
	PE = .37002E+03	DEL F = .82193E+02	DEL I = .17159E+01			

CONTOUR PROPERTIES	FLOW PROPERTIES	BOUNDARY LAYER	HEAT TRANSFER	INTERNAL	INTEGRALS	COEFFICIENTS
X = .22797E+01	M = .35700E+01	DELTA = .45243E-01	MO = 0.	ZETA = .26244E+00	CF = .27229E-02	
XL = .32506E+01	TE = .77002E+04	NFLT = .38411E-05	OM = 0.	14 = .16541E-05	CM = 0.	
Y = .04005E+00	TW = .42330E+04	NFLT = .12336E-01	SUMO = 0.	15 = .10184E-01	REYM = .15575E+04	
DV/DX = .24137E+00	TAW = .42330E+04	TMFTA = .32271E-02	FORCE = .17706E+03	16 = .13743E-05	REYL = .15720E+07	
	NM/DX = .14657E+00	PHI = .48946E-07	LAT.F = 0.	17 = .14390E+00	REPM = .23497E-01	
	IE = .14307E+04	M = .38224E+01		110 = .60260E-02	REDO = .59539E+04	
	PE = .37794E+03	DEL F = .82318E+02	DEL I = .17105E+01			

CONTOUR PROPERTIES	FLOW PROPERTIES	BOUNDARY LAYER	HEAT TRANSFER	INTERNAL	INTEGRALS	COEFFICIENTS
X = .22818E+01	M = .35715E+01	DELTA = .45360E-01	MO = 0.	ZETA = .26242E+00	CF = .27224E-02	
XL = .32410E+01	TE = .77049E+04	NFLT = .38474E-05	OM = 0.	14 = .16520E-05	CM = 0.	
Y = .04044E+00	TW = .42336E+04	NFLT = .12367E-01	SUMO = 0.	15 = .10182E-01	REYM = .15574E+04	
DV/DX = .24133E+00	TAW = .42336E+04	TMFTA = .32335E-02	FORCE = .17411E+03	16 = .13720E-05	REYL = .15712E+07	
	NM/DX = .14733E+00	PHI = .48723E-07	LAT.F = 0.	17 = .14391E+00	REPM = .23469E-01	
	IE = .14309E+04	M = .38247E+01		110 = .60230E-02	REDO = .5957E+04	
	PE = .37446E+03	DEL F = .82377E+02	DEL I = .17197E+01			

CONTOUR PROPERTIES	FLOW PROPERTIES	BOUNDARY LAYER	HEAT TRANSFER	INTERNAL	INTEGRALS	COEFFICIENTS
X = .22830E+01	M = .35723E+01	DELTA = .45407E-01	MO = 0.	ZETA = .26241E+00	CF = .27223E-02	
XL = .32435E+01	TE = .77004E+04	NFLT = .38404E-05	OM = 0.	14 = .16523E-05	CM = 0.	
Y = .04104E+00	TW = .42335E+04	NFLT = .12302E-01	SUMO = 0.	15 = .10181E-01	REYM = .15573E+04	
DV/DX = .27045E+00	TAW = .42335E+04	TMFTA = .32367E-02	FORCE = .17410E+03	16 = .13722E-05	REYL = .15740E+07	
	NM/DX = .44453E+00	PHI = .48749E-07	LAT.F = 0.	17 = .14390E+00	REPM = .23494E-01	
	IE = .14318E+04	M = .38254E+01		110 = .60210E-02	REDO = .59587E+04	
	PE = .37503E+03	DEL F = .81854E+02	DEL I = .17404E+01			

CONTOUR PROPERTIES		FLOW PROPERTIES		BOUNDARY LAYER		HEAT TRANSFER		INTERNAL INTEGRALS		COEFFICIENTS	
X =	.22835E+01	M =	.35723E+01	DELTA =	.45410E-01	HG =	0.	ZETA =	.26241E+00	CF =	.27222E-02
XL =	.32636E+01	TF =	.27883E+00	DELTA =	.38906E-05	QW =	0.	I4 =	.10523E-05	CM =	0.
Y =	.09106E+00	TW =	.52335E+04	DELTA =	.12382E-01	SUMQ =	0.	I5 =	.10181E-01	RETH =	.15573E+04
DY/DX =	.25483E+00	TAW =	.52335E+04	THETA =	.32365E-02	FORCE =	.17819E+03	I6 =	.13722E-05	REXL =	.15703E+07
		DM/DX =	.44349E+00	PHI =	.48750E-07	LAT.F =	0.	I7 =	.10390E+00	REPH =	.23657E-01
		UE =	.10310E+05	H =	.38259E+01			I10 =	.68215E-02	RED =	.59581E+04
		PE =	.37589E+03	DEL F =	.82616E+02	DEL I =	.17205E+01				

CONTOUR PROPERTIES		FLOW PROPERTIES		BOUNDARY LAYER		HEAT TRANSFER		INTERNAL INTEGRALS		COEFFICIENTS	
X =	.22836E+01	M =	.35723E+01	DELTA =	.45411E-01	HG =	0.	ZETA =	.26241E+00	CF =	.27222E-02
XL =	.32636E+01	TF =	.27883E+00	DELTA =	.38907E-05	QW =	0.	I4 =	.10523E-05	CM =	0.
Y =	.09107E+00	TW =	.52335E+04	DELTA =	.12383E-01	SUMQ =	0.	I5 =	.10181E-01	RETH =	.15573E+04
DY/DX =	.25433E+00	TAW =	.52335E+04	THETA =	.32366E-02	FORCE =	.17819E+03	I6 =	.13721E-05	REXL =	.15703E+07
		DM/DX =	.44349E+00	PHI =	.48751E-07	LAT.F =	0.	I7 =	.10390E+00	REPH =	.23657E-01
		UE =	.10310E+05	H =	.38259E+01			I10 =	.68215E-02	RED =	.59581E+04
		PE =	.37589E+03	DEL F =	.81752E+02	DEL I =	.17067E+01				

CONTOUR PROPERTIES		FLOW PROPERTIES		BOUNDARY LAYER		HEAT TRANSFER		INTERNAL INTEGRALS		COEFFICIENTS	
X =	.22836E+01	M =	.35724E+01	DELTA =	.45411E-01	HG =	0.	ZETA =	.26241E+00	CF =	.27222E-02
XL =	.32637E+01	TF =	.27883E+00	DELTA =	.38907E-05	QW =	0.	I4 =	.10523E-05	CM =	0.
Y =	.09108E+00	TW =	.52335E+04	DELTA =	.12383E-01	SUMQ =	0.	I5 =	.10181E-01	RETH =	.15573E+04
DY/DX =	.25467E+00	TAW =	.52335E+04	THETA =	.32366E-02	FORCE =	.17819E+03	I6 =	.13721E-05	REXL =	.15703E+07
		DM/DX =	.44702E+00	PHI =	.48751E-07	LAT.F =	0.	I7 =	.10390E+00	REPH =	.23657E-01
		UE =	.10310E+05	H =	.38259E+01			I10 =	.68214E-02	RED =	.59581E+04
		PE =	.37589E+03	DEL F =	.81005E+02	DEL I =	.16911E+01				

THROAT RADIUS CORRECTED FOR DISPLACEMENT THICKNESS = .17819407E+00

TABLE OF NORMALIZED CONTOUR POINTS CORRECTED FOR DISPLACEMENT THICKNESS

DATA POINT	X	Y
1	-.44065563E+01	.32900550E+01
2	-.37126336E+01	.30896154E+01
3	-.34181920E+01	.28903452E+01
4	-.31235155E+01	.26912400E+01
5	-.28284830E+01	.24923573E+01
6	-.25337599E+01	.22936110E+01
7	-.22387808E+01	.20949276E+01
8	-.19437604E+01	.18963135E+01
9	-.16487376E+01	.16977170E+01
10	-.13537024E+01	.14991343E+01
11	-.10585835E+01	.13021613E+01
12	-.76347025E+00	.11511502E+01
13	-.46844308E+00	.10555792E+01
14	-.17335366E+00	.10075057E+01
15	.12172811E+00	.10035128E+01
16	.48527223E+00	.10540503E+01
17	.55082559E+00	.10764493E+01
18	.61132159E+00	.10947108E+01
19	.65000808E+00	.11074735E+01
20	.70271907E+00	.11415513E+01
21	.80015460E+00	.11690125E+01
22	.87559771E+00	.11969947E+01
23	.90169728E+00	.12248381E+01
24	.10070259E+01	.12526921E+01
25	.10760230E+01	.12805057E+01
26	.11403120E+01	.13085079E+01
27	.12067719E+01	.13364905E+01
28	.12735232E+01	.13646708E+01
29	.13405458E+01	.13920021E+01
30	.14080005E+01	.14212747E+01
31	.14759806E+01	.14499724E+01
32	.15444008E+01	.14787557E+01
33	.16130970E+01	.15078900E+01
34	.16843539E+01	.15374274E+01
35	.17559142E+01	.15674337E+01
36	.18280150E+01	.15980416E+01
37	.19035210E+01	.16293111E+01
38	.19807308E+01	.16614790E+01
39	.20592626E+01	.16946967E+01
40	.21411006E+01	.17290102E+01
41	.22262330E+01	.17640175E+01
42	.23151521E+01	.18002067E+01
43	.24085523E+01	.18417200E+01
44	.24537586E+01	.18956750E+01
45	.29174552E+01	.20501012E+01
46	.32007220E+01	.21702730E+01
47	.35100301E+01	.23008205E+01
48	.38260120E+01	.24700006E+01
49	.41626745E+01	.25659712E+01
50	.43921640E+01	.26654751E+01
51	.46306416E+01	.27632400E+01
52	.48079050E+01	.29177405E+01
53	.51477060E+01	.30021050E+01
54	.56204005E+01	.31952613E+01
55	.56700000E+01	.33109144E+01
56	.40000207E+01	.34053070E+01

57	.61384297E+01	.34883482E+01
58	.63A05332E+01	.35619973E+01
59	.65870779E+01	.36344170E+01
60	.68191835E+01	.37093604E+01
61	.70600722E+01	.37898972E+01
62	.72941236E+01	.38702A44E+01
63	.75191916E+01	.39559108E+01
64	.77885182E+01	.40436474E+01
65	.80431565E+01	.41339477E+01
66	.83022048E+01	.42227261E+01
67	.85639195E+01	.43115802E+01
68	.88270653E+01	.43956809E+01
69	.908440386E+01	.4471987AE+01
70	.93188483E+01	.45480945E+01
71	.95729819E+01	.46217470E+01
72	.98168088E+01	.46942770E+01
73	.10091833E+02	.47660129E+01
74	.10346717E+02	.48348177E+01
75	.10617606E+02	.49076361E+01
76	.10890398E+02	.49811465E+01
77	.11158316E+02	.50537807E+01
78	.11441127E+02	.51304872E+01
79	.11727846E+02	.52081374E+01
80	.11994258E+02	.52793400E+01
81	.12277050E+02	.53535728E+01
82	.12557405E+02	.54259402E+01
83	.128498837E+02	.54961461E+01
84	.12769177E+02	.54792361E+01
85	.1284461AE+02	.54877421E+01
86	.1282282F+02	.54925317E+01
87	.12812818F+02	.54944147E+01
88	.12811547F+02	.54942904E+01
89	.12811342F+02	.54949421E+01
90	.128116040E+02	.54945425E+01

SUMMARY OUTPUT FROM TAL MODULE

A/A*	DELTA ISP(TBL)
2.00000	.24070
4.00000	.48003
6.00000	.65064
10.00000	.74448
20.00000	1.30432
30.00000	1.60479
37.03857	1.69109

SUMMARY OF RESULTS FROM SPP COMPUTER PROGRAM

VERSION 1.1 DATED 31 JAN75

CASE TITLE EXTENDED DELTA VALIDATION CASE

**** VACUUM PERFORMANCE ****

NOTE	LOSS MECHANISM	ETA CALC	ETA EMPIR	ETA INPUT	ETA SELECTED	METHOD SELECTED
	KINETIC	1.0000	.9939	1.0000	.9939	E
1	2D-2DH	.9478	.9451	1.0000	.9478	C
2	CHAM EFF	.9867	.9735	1.0000	.9867	C
3	SHIMERS	1.0000	.9921	1.0000	.9921	E
4	2-D	1.0000	.9742	1.0000	1.0000	C
PRODUCT OF ETAS		.9329	.9212	1.0000	.9199	

TURBULENT BOUNDARY LAYER LOSS DECREMENTS

METHOD DELTA ISP (LBF-SEC/LBM)

CALCULATED	1.6844
EMPIRICAL	1.7367
INPUT	0.0000
VALUE SELECTED	1.6844 METHOD SELECTED C

DELIVERED VACUUM SPECIFIC IMPULSE (LBF-SEC/LBM)

METHOD ISFIVACIO

CALCULATED	247.5824
EMPIRICAL	243.9046
INPUT	310.0770
VALUE SELECTED	243.5560

ISP DECREMENT DUE TO EXHAUSTING TO AMBIENT PRESSURE

AVG. AMBIENT PRESSURE (PSIA)	.0091
AVG. CHAMBER PRESSURE (PSIA)	937.4710
AVG. EXPANSION RATIO	24.7760
RECHARGE COEFF.	1.0117
DELTA ISP (LBF-SEC/LBM)	.0767

ISP DELIVERED TO THE AVERAGE AMBIENT PRESSURE OF .00914 PSIA IS = 242.7210 LBF-SEC/LBM

THRUST - TIME HISTORY

TIME	A/A	F-VAC	PA-AE	F-DPL	I-VAC	DEL-1	I-DPL	WDOT	WDOT-INT	F-INT
0.00	30.00	13331.	35.	13296.	284.99	.74	284.25	46.775	0.00	0.0
2.00	30.00	13555.	35.	13519.	284.93	.74	284.18	47.572	94.35	26815.2
4.00	29.91	13778.	36.	13742.	284.86	.74	284.12	48.369	190.29	54076.9
6.00	29.79	13567.	37.	13531.	284.73	.77	283.96	47.647	286.30	81349.1
8.00	29.64	13439.	37.	13411.	284.59	.79	283.79	47.222	381.17	108280.1
10.00	29.54	13495.	38.	13457.	284.42	.83	283.59	46.041	474.44	134738.3
12.00	29.43	12847.	39.	12800.	284.27	.86	283.41	45.194	565.67	160603.4
14.00	29.31	12900.	40.	12864.	284.15	.87	283.28	45.398	656.26	184272.1
16.00	29.19	13475.	40.	13434.	284.11	.85	283.24	47.431	749.09	212567.7
18.00	29.08	13499.	41.	13454.	284.00	.86	283.14	47.530	844.05	239460.5
20.00	28.94	13491.	41.	13449.	283.90	.85	283.05	48.273	939.01	266567.6
22.00	28.85	14160.	41.	14050.	283.84	.83	283.00	49.677	1037.71	294775.8
24.00	28.74	14559.	42.	14514.	283.77	.81	282.96	51.307	1138.69	322452.4
26.00	28.62	14844.	42.	14822.	283.69	.80	282.89	52.396	1242.39	352192.6
28.00	28.51	15271.	42.	15224.	283.62	.78	282.84	53.843	1346.63	382243.8
30.00	28.39	14650.	42.	15600.	283.54	.76	282.75	55.196	1457.67	417081.0
32.00	28.27	14896.	42.	15854.	283.45	.75	282.69	56.803	1568.94	444543.4
34.00	28.14	14840.	42.	16014.	283.35	.75	282.60	56.601	1681.71	474415.5
36.00	28.04	14190.	43.	16154.	283.24	.75	282.50	57.189	1795.50	508589.3
38.00	27.93	16259.	43.	16216.	283.14	.74	282.39	57.423	1910.20	540960.5
40.00	27.83	16344.	43.	16307.	283.03	.74	282.29	57.793	2025.37	573479.8
42.00	27.72	16150.	43.	16115.	282.91	.75	282.16	57.113	2140.24	605497.9
44.00	27.62	14849.	43.	14824.	282.67	.82	281.85	57.602	2249.95	636479.5
46.00	27.40	5001.	43.	5030.	278.91	2.37	274.54	18.210	2320.77	659742.4
48.00	27.40	1301.	43.	1340.	252.87	7.85	245.02	5.502	2344.40	663040.6
50.00	27.60	161.	43.	117.	270.91	59.44	161.45	.727	2350.72	664556.7
52.00	27.60	56.	43.	10.	225.40	181.93	43.46	.237	2351.60	664681.0

AVE. 1900 282.64 LBF-SEC/10M

AVE. WDOT 45.22 LBM/SEC

***** FINAL EXECUTION TIME THIS CASE =

1.180 (MIN) *****

Sample Case Number 2

Input Listing

TITLE EXTENDED DELTA VALIDATION CASE

REFRM

REFRM

ACIIR(1)=2.30. NASUR=1.

T-ALL=1.

EPHAT=2.30.

ACIIP(1)=2.4.6.10.2..30.

NASID=4.

TME=14.

TMEFA=23.

TMEFA=36.

DEJAV=2.

DEI=2.141.

TC(2)= 1.2914A2.1.5.2.5.1.5.4.5.

5.521.6.65577.8.6A751.10.62A.12.735423.

DE(2)=1.3712274.1.46700.1.8A84A.2.312941.2.7374156.

1.2405.3.6A33.6.19516.4.3A767.5.551246147.

NAS=1.

REFRM

TDALFECTARY

DEI=1.

DEI=1.0A.09A.09A.1.1.

TDJ(1)=0.1A.12.4A.100.

NASID=4.

REFRM

DEI=1.

DEI=1.

DEI=1. 12001.

REFRM

DEI=1.

DEI=1.

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REACTIONS

CO • O =	CO2	A=5.05E14.	N=0.	M=2.5.	RAULCH (1944)1
Cl2	CL • CL	A=2.513.	N=0.	M=66.450.	SOLIMON (1971)
HCL	H • CL	A=4.9AF21.	N=2.	M=102.17.	JACOBS (1944)
H2	H • H2	A=2.40E14.	N=0.0	M=45.0	NO.36 RAULCH (1969)
H2	H • H	A=7.00E12.	N=-50.	M=22.60.	NO.3 BROKAW (1970)
H • OH =	H2O	A=3.00E10.	N=1.00.	M=0.00.	NO.5 PREHN (1947)
O2	O • O	A=2.95E13.	N=1.00.	M=112.7.	NO.1 JOHNSTON (1948)
ALCL • CL	ALCL2	A=7.0F14	M=0.5	M=0.0	31
ALCL2 • CL	ALCL3	A=7.0F14	M=0.5	M=0.0	32
ALCL • O	ALOCL	A=7.0F14	M=0.5	M=0.0	41
AL • H =	ALH	A=7.0E16	N=0.5	M=0.0	ESTIMATE
H • ALO2 =	ALO2H	A=7.0E16	N=0.5	M=0.0	ESTIMATE
OH • ALO =	ALO2H	A=7.0E16	N=0.5	M=0.0	ESTIMATE
ALO • H =	ALOH	A=7.0E16	N=0.5	M=0.0	ESTIMATE
END THE REAX					
CO • CL =	CO2 • CL	A=1.511	N=-.5	M=3.5.	ESTIMATE
CO • O =	CO2	A=1.74E10.	N=0.	M=2.53.	RAULCH (1944)1
CO • OH =	CO2 • H	A=4.4E11	N=0.	M=1.09.	RAULCH (1944)1
CO2 • O =	CO • H2O	A=9.5E8	N=-.5	M=15.	TUNDER (1947)
CO2 • O =	CO • H2	A=1.0E13	N=0.	M=54.15.	RAULCH (1944)1
CL • H2O =	CLH • OH	A=4.511	N=-.5	M=3.5.	ESTIMATE
CL • H2O =	HCL • H2	A=4.511	N=-.5	M=2.4.	ESTIMATE
CL • H2 =	HCL • H	A=1.2F13.	N=0.	M=6.3.	WESTONREDS (44)
CL • OH =	HCL • O	A=2.0E11.	N=-.67.	M=1	MAFER (1947)
CL • O =	HCL • O	A=4.511	N=-.5	M=3.54.	ESTIMATE
CL • O =	HCL • O2	A=4.511	N=-.5	M=3.54.	ESTIMATE
CL2 • O =	CLH • CL	A=3.0E10.	N=0.	M=3.0.	CHEERY (1947)
CL2 • O =	CLH • CL	A=4.511	N=-.5	M=3.2.	ESTIMATE
HCL • OH =	H2O • CL	A=1.0E11.	N=-.5	M=6.0	CHEERY (1947)
H2 • O =	H • OH	A=2.04E13.	N=0.00.	M=0.00.	NO.19 BARRE (1970)
H2 • OH =	H • H2O	A=2.19E13.	N=0.00.	M=5.15.	NO.20 RAULCH (1944)
H2 • O2 =	H2 • O2	A=1.513	N=0.	M=74.0.	RAULCH (1944)1.4
H2 • OH =	O • H2O	A=5.75E12.	N=0.00.	M=0.78.	NO.21 RAULCH (1944)
O2 • H =	OH • O	A=1.46E14.	N=0.00.	M=16.40.	NO.14 RFLLES (1970)
AL • CO	AL • CO2	A=1.05E11.	N=-.5	M=3.215	217
AL • O	AL • O2	A=4.3 E11.	N=-.5	M=3.215	220
AL2O • CL	AL • ALOCL	A=1.04F11.	N=-.5	M=3.421	221
AL • OH	AL • H	A=4.3 F11.	N=-.5	M=2.892	224
AL • ALCL	AL2O • CL	A=1.04F11.	N=-.5	M=3.243	229
ALCL2 • H	ALCL • HCL	A=1.05E11.	N=-0.5	M=2.444	232
AL • CL2	ALCL • CL	A=4.3 F11.	N=-0.5	M=1.4	236
AL • HCL	ALCL • H	A=4.3 F11.	N=-0.5	M=2.853	237
AL • CL	ALCL • O	A=4.3 F11.	N=-0.5	M=2.853	237
AL • ALCL2	ALCL • ALOCL	A=1.05E11.	N=-0.5	M=2.444	240
ALCL • CL2	ALCL2 • O	A=1.05E11.	N=-0.5	M=1.4	242
ALCL • CO2	ALOCL • O2	A=1.05F11.	N=-0.5	M=2.574	243
ALCL2 • OH	ALOCL • OH	A=1.05F11.	N=-0.5	M=27.603	246
ALCL • CL2	ALCL • CL	A=1.05F11.	N=-0.5	M=1.4	246
ALCL2 • O	ALCL • CL	A=1.05F11.	N=-0.5	M=2.444	246
AL • HCL	ALOCL • H	A=1.05F11.	N=-0.5	M=2.853	247
ALCL • OH	ALOCL • H	A=1.05F11.	N=-0.5	M=2.853	248
ALCL • O2	ALOCL • O	A=1.05F11.	N=-0.5	M=2.734	249
ALCL2 • ALCL2	ALCL • ALCL3	A=1.05E11.	N=-0.5	M=2.444	253
ALCL2 • CL2	ALCL • CL	A=1.05F11.	N=-0.5	M=1.4	251
ALCL2 • H	ALCL2 • HCL	A=1.05F11.	N=-0.5	M=2.401	258

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.165 (M/N) 9696969696

NO.	NAME	DATE	TIME	LOCATION	STATUS	REMARKS
NO. 1	RAULCH	1968	11	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 2	RAULCH	1968	12	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 3	RAULCH	1968	13	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 4	RAULCH	1968	14	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 5	RAULCH	1968	15	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 6	RAULCH	1968	16	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 7	RAULCH	1968	17	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 8	RAULCH	1968	18	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 9	RAULCH	1968	19	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 10	RAULCH	1968	20	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 11	RAULCH	1968	21	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 12	RAULCH	1968	22	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 13	RAULCH	1968	23	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 14	RAULCH	1968	24	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 15	RAULCH	1968	25	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 16	RAULCH	1968	26	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 17	RAULCH	1968	27	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 18	RAULCH	1968	28	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 19	RAULCH	1968	29	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 20	RAULCH	1968	30	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 21	RAULCH	1968	31	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 22	RAULCH	1968	32	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 23	RAULCH	1968	33	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 24	RAULCH	1968	34	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 25	RAULCH	1968	35	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 26	RAULCH	1968	36	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 27	RAULCH	1968	37	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 28	RAULCH	1968	38	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 29	RAULCH	1968	39	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 30	RAULCH	1968	40	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 31	RAULCH	1968	41	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 32	RAULCH	1968	42	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 33	RAULCH	1968	43	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 34	RAULCH	1968	44	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 35	RAULCH	1968	45	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 36	RAULCH	1968	46	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 37	RAULCH	1968	47	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 38	RAULCH	1968	48	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 39	RAULCH	1968	49	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 40	RAULCH	1968	50	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 41	RAULCH	1968	51	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 42	RAULCH	1968	52	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 43	RAULCH	1968	53	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 44	RAULCH	1968	54	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 45	RAULCH	1968	55	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 46	RAULCH	1968	56	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 47	RAULCH	1968	57	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 48	RAULCH	1968	58	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 49	RAULCH	1968	59	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 50	RAULCH	1968	60	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 51	RAULCH	1968	61	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 52	RAULCH	1968	62	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 53	RAULCH	1968	63	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 54	RAULCH	1968	64	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 55	RAULCH	1968	65	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 56	RAULCH	1968	66	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 57	RAULCH	1968	67	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 58	RAULCH	1968	68	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 59	RAULCH	1968	69	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 60	RAULCH	1968	70	RAULCH	ESTIMATE	
NO. 61</						

TITLE EXTENDED DELTA VALIDATION CASE
GFM
TRAJECTORY

	TIME(SEC)	TRAJECTORY INFORMATION
	0.	P-448(P51A)
	12.0000	.600000E-01
	32.0000	.950000E-01
	44.0000	.900000E-01
	100.000	.100000
		.100000

PROBLEM

NO SOME VALUE GIVEN FOR OF. FORM, FA, OR FOC?

J 12/65	AL(1)	J 12/69	AL(1)	J 12/65	AL	J 6/70	ALCL	J 9/66	ALCL2
J 6/70	ALCL3(1)	J 6/70	ALCL3(1)	J 6/70	ALCL3	J 6/63	AL4	J 12/62	AL4(1)
J 3/67	AL4	J 6/70	AL0	J 9/64	ALCL	J 12/67	AL34	J 12/60	AL02
J 12/64	AL24	J 6/70	AL2FLA	J 9/65	AL20	J 9/65	AL202	J 3/66	AL201(1)
J 3/66	AL201(1)	J 7/61	C(1)	J 7/61	C	J 12/69	CCL	J 12/60	CCL2
J 6/70	CCL3	J 12/60	CFL6	J 12/67	CM	J 6/69	CM2	J 3/61	CM20
J 4/69	CM7	J 7/61	CM6	J 6/69	CM4	J 6/66	CM4	J 12/70	CM2
J 4/65	CM	J 12/69	CMFL	J 9/65	CM2	J 9/65	CM2	J 12/69	CM2
J 12/60	C2FL2	J 7/67	C2M	J 7/61	C2M2	J 6/65	C246	J 3/67	C24
J 7/61	C2M2	J 9/66	C20	J 12/67	C3	J 6/68	C332	J 12/69	C6
J 12/60	C5	J 7/61	FL	J 6/66	CLC4	J 6/61	CL3	J 3/61	CL2
J 9/65	CL2	J 12/66	CL20	J 9/65	M	J 3/66	HAL0	J 9/66	MCL
J 12/69	MC4	J 12/70	MC0	J 12/70	MNCO	J 3/63	M43	J 7/66	M22
J 3/61	M2	J 11/66	M20(1)	J 11/65	M20(1)	J 3/61	M23	J 2/69	M202
J 3/61	M	J 12/70	MC0	J 12/65	MH	J 12/65	M2	J 9/65	M43
J 6/67	M0	J 12/65	M0CL	J 9/66	M02	J 12/65	M02CL	J 9/65	M2
J 12/65	M24	J 12/66	M20	J 9/66	M206	J 12/70	M3	J 6/62	0
J 12/70	M4	J 9/65	M2	J 6/61	03				

00111
 .40070045E-02
 .70071005E-01
 .40070045E-02
 .27070002E-01
 .50040001E-02
 .10037700E-01

5-82

4	-14.034	-10.644	-23.002	-22.100	-17.073	-13.152	-22.796	2.000
7	-15.014	-10.545	-23.075	-23.440	-18.242	-12.774	-25.304	4.000
7	-15.007	-10.572	-23.014	-23.434	-18.244	-12.807	-25.107	2.000
8	-14.200	-10.701	-24.444	-25.434	-10.043	-12.107	-28.570	4.000
8	-14.210	-10.701	-24.020	-25.441	-10.110	-12.101	-28.750	2.000
0	-14.350	-10.016	-24.003	-27.064	-20.002	-11.444	-31.302	4.000
9	-15.300	-10.022	-25.077	-26.034	-19.917	-11.096	-31.105	3.000

THEORETICAL ROCKET PERFORMANCE ASSUMING EQUILIBRIUM COMPOSITION DURING EXPANSION

RESTRICTED EQUILIBRIUM OPTION

PC = 451.0 PSIA

CHEMICAL FORMULA					WT FRACTION (SEE NOTE)	ENTHALPY CAL/MOL	STATE	TEMP DEG K	DENSITY G/CC
FUEL	H	1.0000	H	4.0000	CL	1.0000	1	4.0000	
FUEL	AL	1.0000				.7000	-70490.000	S	290.15
FUEL	C	7.7190				.1600	0.000	S	290.15
FUEL						.1400	11700.000	S	290.15

CHARGE PERCENT FUEL=0. EQUIVALENCE RATIO= .1405E+01 STIC MIXTURE RATIO=0. DENSITY=0.

CHARGE	THROAT	EXIT	EXIT	EXIT	EXIT	EXIT	EXIT	EXIT	EXIT
PC	1.0000	1.7446	1.0306	7.0000	20.777	36.502	60.700	170.74	207.03
P. PSIA	451.0	321.3	330.7	70.00	27.01	16.22	8.155	1.206	1.060
T. DEG K	4051	5040	4023	4445	4147	4004	3600	3120	2001
M. WTU/LH	-720.6	-965.6	-745.7	-1322.3	-1020.5	-1060.6	-2154.6	-2360.0	-2400.1
C. WTU/LH (10)	2.3302	2.3302	2.3302	2.3302	2.3302	2.3302	2.3302	2.3302	2.3302
DEW (LHV/FI3)	.215	.145	.270	.107E-01	.106E-01	.106E-01	.503E-02	.276E-02	.170E-02
M. MOL WT	27.263	27.400	27.200	27.076	20.053	20.075	20.150	20.200	20.200
(H) V/HLIT	-1.0100	-1.01145	-1.0100	-1.00433	-1.00244	-1.00236	-1.00163	-1.00127	-1.00100
(H) V/HLITD	1.7071	1.7044	1.7044	1.0000	0.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
CD, WTU/LH (10)	.0737	.0707	.0717	.0507	0.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
CD, WTU/LH (1)	1.1627	1.1504	1.1470	1.1700	.0073	1.1013	1.1000	1.1020	1.1030
CD, VEL, FT/SEC	3440.0	3442.7	3443.6	3111.6	2713.0	2000.0	1741.6	2442.0	2447.0
MACH NUMBER	0.0000	1.0000	.0000	2.0000	2.7216	2.7220	3.0000	3.5367	3.0000
VEL, FT/SEC	0.	3442.7	020.	4302.	7302.	7000.	0002.	0002.	0102.
DE/AT		1.0000	2.0000	2.0000	4.0000	6.0002	10.000	20.000	30.000
CD, FT/SEC		4100	4100	4100	4100	4100	4100	4100	4100
CD		.0000	.170	1.715	1.625	1.519	1.475	1.717	1.000
10, LHV=0.0000		100.0	307.0	230.7	200.0	272.0	240.0	300.0	307.0
10, LHV=0.0000		107.0	30.7	100.0	200.7	200.0	200.0	201.7	201.0
MACH (10)	20.777	25.572	24.302	25.000	20.000	20.000	20.151	20.220	20.270

WT F FRACTIONS

AL	.000130	.000000	.000130	.000130	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000
ALCL	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000
ALCL2	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000
ALCL3	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000
AL4	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000
AL5	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000
AL6	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000
AL7	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000
AL8	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000
AL9	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000
AL10	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000
AL11	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000
AL12	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000
AL13	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000
AL14	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000
AL15	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000
AL16	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000
AL17	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000
AL18	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000
AL19	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000
AL20	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000

W201L1	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
W202	2.07E-07	0.27E-06	1.01E-07	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
W20	3.05E-08	1.20E-08	3.23E-08	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
W20L	4.12E-08	1.91E-08	3.00E-08	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
W202	2.00E-08	0.	1.00E-08	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
W202L	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
W204	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
W20	4.32E-08	1.07E-08	4.15E-08	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
W204	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
W2	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
W2	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.

W202 FRACTION OF TOTAL CONDENSIBLES

CONDENSIBLES .277011 .277011 .277011 .277011 .277011 .277011 .277011 .277011 .277011
 MOLECULAR WEIGHT OF TOTAL CONDENSIBLES IN THE CHAMBERS 101.9612
 GAS MOLECULAR WT IN THE CHAMBERS 19.4867
 FRACTION PARAMETER W202 .13008

W202 FRACTION OF FUEL IN TOTAL FUELS AND OF OXYDANT IN TOTAL OXYDANTS

EQUILIBRIUM CONTRACTION CONDITIONS ZONE 1

TEMPERATURE (DFAR)	.60229423E+04
PRESSURE (PSIA)	.57064470E+07
VELOCITY (FT/S)	.97434372E+07

SPECIES MOLE FRACTIONS

1	AL(S)	0.
2	A.(L)	0.
3	AL	.17670344E-07
4	ALLL	.52031049E-07
5	ALCL	.70362013E-07
6	ALCL(S)	0.
7	ALCL(L)	0.
8	ALCL3	.14417742E-03
9	ALM	.10344401E-04
10	ALM(S)	0.
11	ALM	.10106272E-07
12	ALM	.10674520E-03
13	ALMCL	.14060720E-07
14	ALM	.62670041E-07
15	ALM	.20060208E-04
16	ALM	.52005005E-03
17	ALM(S)	0.
18	ALM	.24917447E-04
19	ALM	.36012701E-04
20	A.(S)	0.
21	AL(S)(L)	.40200470E-07
22	C(L)	0.
23	C	0.
24	CCL	0.
25	CCL	0.
26	CCL3	0.
27	CCL4	0.
28	CM	0.
29	CM2	0.
30	CM2(S)	.18440710E-04
31	CM3	.46270767E-07
32	CM4	.14770140E-07
33	CM	.12500104E-04
34	CM4	0.
35	CM3	0.
36	CM	.24400477E-04
37	CMCL	.76707420E-04
38	CMCL2	0.
39	CM2	.13014227E-01
40	C2	0.
41	C2CL2	0.
42	C24	0.
43	C24	0.
44	C24	0.
45	C24	0.
46	C24	0.
47	C24	0.
48	C2	0.
49	C24	0.
50	C4	0.
51	C4	0.
52	C4	.10272740E-01

53	CLCN	.27717404E-07
54	CL7	.4307004E-04
55	CL7P	.
56	CL9	.1449094E-04
57	CL20	.
58	N	.34704173E-01
59	HALN	.4140204E-04
60	MCL	.12407447E-04
61	MC4	.6144004E-04
62	MC4	.10027818E-04
63	M4C0	.47444073E-04
64	M47	.42740404E-04
65	M02	.30444047E-04
66	MP	.20747014E-04
67	M27(1)	.
68	M27(1)	.
69	M27	.11703194E-04
70	M272	.10071016E-04
71	N	.44700022E-04
72	NC7	.32701712E-07
73	N4	.47704370E-04
74	M02	.01472777E-04
75	M47	.07020437E-04
76	N4	.61230047E-07
77	M0CL	.30441702E-07
78	M02	.10410015E-07
79	M02CL	.
80	N2	.74414044E-01
81	M244	.
82	M27	.61400046E-07
83	M274	.
84	N4	.
85	N	.44020210E-07
86	M4	.40477071E-07
87	N2	.72006716E-04
88	N7	.

SPECIES TABLE

(CONTAINED FROM REACTIONS)

1	CO
2	H
3	CO ₂
4	CL ₂
5	CL
6	HCL
7	H
8	H ₂ O
9	O ₂
10	H ₂
11	H ₂
12	H ₂ O
13	ALCL
14	ALCL ₂
15	ALCL ₃
16	ALFCL
17	AL
18	ALH
19	AL ₂ O ₃
20	AL ₂ O ₄
21	AL ₂ O
22	AL ₂ O ₄
23	CL ₂ O
24	H ₂ O
25	H ₂
26	AL ₂ O

REACTION TABLE

THIRD BODY REACTION 1	AS	.4150000E+14	AS	.7500000E+01	NO 0.
REACTANTS	CI				
PRODUCTS	CL				
THIRD BODY REACTION 2	AS	.2700000E+14	AS	.0605000E+02	NO 0.
REACTANTS	CL2				
PRODUCTS	CL				
THIRD BODY REACTION 3	AS	.4000000E+22	AS	.1021700E+03	NO .2000000E+01
REACTANTS	HCL				
PRODUCTS	H				
THIRD BODY REACTION 4	AS	.2400000E+14	AS	.4500000E+02	NO 0.
REACTANTS	H2				
PRODUCTS	H				
THIRD BODY REACTION 5	AS	.7700000E+13	AS	.0740000E+02	NO -.5000000E+00
REACTANTS	H2				
PRODUCTS	H				
THIRD BODY REACTION 6	AS	.7000000E+20	AS		NO .1000000E+01
REACTANTS	H				
PRODUCTS	H2				
THIRD BODY REACTION 7	AS	.2000000E+20	AS	.1107000E+03	NO .1000000E+01
REACTANTS	H2				
PRODUCTS	H				
THIRD BODY REACTION 8	AS	.7000000E+17	AS		NO .5000000E+00
REACTANTS	ALCL				
PRODUCTS	ALCL2				
THIRD BODY REACTION 9	AS	.0000000E+17	AS		NO .5000000E+00
REACTANTS	ALCL2				
PRODUCTS	ALCL3				
THIRD BODY REACTION 10	AS	.7000000E+17	AS		NO .5000000E+00
REACTANTS	ALCL				
PRODUCTS	ALCL				
THIRD BODY REACTION 11	AS	.7000000E+17	AS		NO .5000000E+00
REACTANTS	AL				
PRODUCTS	AL4				
THIRD BODY REACTION 12	AS	.7000000E+17	AS		NO .5000000E+00
REACTANTS	H				
PRODUCTS	AL2H				
THIRD BODY REACTION 13	AS	.7000000E+17	AS		NO .5000000E+00
REACTANTS	AL				
PRODUCTS	AL2H				
THIRD BODY REACTION 14	AS	.7000000E+17	AS		NO .5000000E+00
REACTANTS	AL				
PRODUCTS	AL2H				
THIRD BODY REACTION 15	AS	.1000000E+17	AS	.7000000E+01	NO -.5000000E+00
REACTANTS	CL				
PRODUCTS	CL2				
THIRD BODY REACTION 16	AS	.1700000E+11	AS	.2400000E+01	NO 0.
REACTANTS	CL				
PRODUCTS	CL				

REACTION	AS	PRODUCTS	END	AS	PRODUCTS	END
REACTION 17	AS	PRODUCTS	END	AS	PRODUCTS	END
REACTION 18	AS	PRODUCTS	END	AS	PRODUCTS	END
REACTION 19	AS	PRODUCTS	END	AS	PRODUCTS	END
REACTION 20	AS	PRODUCTS	END	AS	PRODUCTS	END
REACTION 21	AS	PRODUCTS	END	AS	PRODUCTS	END
REACTION 22	AS	PRODUCTS	END	AS	PRODUCTS	END
REACTION 23	AS	PRODUCTS	END	AS	PRODUCTS	END
REACTION 24	AS	PRODUCTS	END	AS	PRODUCTS	END
REACTION 25	AS	PRODUCTS	END	AS	PRODUCTS	END
REACTION 26	AS	PRODUCTS	END	AS	PRODUCTS	END
REACTION 27	AS	PRODUCTS	END	AS	PRODUCTS	END
REACTION 28	AS	PRODUCTS	END	AS	PRODUCTS	END
REACTION 29	AS	PRODUCTS	END	AS	PRODUCTS	END
REACTION 30	AS	PRODUCTS	END	AS	PRODUCTS	END
REACTION 31	AS	PRODUCTS	END	AS	PRODUCTS	END
REACTION 32	AS	PRODUCTS	END	AS	PRODUCTS	END

REACTION 31	AS	.1440000E+15	AS	.1660000E+07	N= 0.
REACTANTS		O2		H	
PRODUCTS		OH		H	
REACTION 34	AS	.1050000E+12	AS	.3215000E+01	N= -.5000000E+00
REACTANTS		ALO		CO	
PRODUCTS		AL		CO2	
REACTION 35	AS	.5300000E+12	AS	.3215000E+01	N= -.5000000E+00
REACTANTS		ALO		O	
PRODUCTS		AL		O2	
REACTION 36	AS	.1050000E+12	AS	.3621000E+01	N= -.5000000E+00
REACTANTS		AL2O		CL	
PRODUCTS		AL		ALOCL	
REACTION 37	AS	.5300000E+12	AS	.2832000E+01	N= -.5000000E+00
REACTANTS		AL		H	
PRODUCTS		ALO		H	
REACTION 38	AS	.1050000E+12	AS	.3249000E+01	N= -.5000000E+00
REACTANTS		ALO		ALCL	
PRODUCTS		AL2O		CL	
REACTION 39	AS	.1050000E+12	AS	.2546000E+01	N= -.5000000E+00
REACTANTS		ALCL2		H	
PRODUCTS		ALCL		HCL	
REACTION 40	AS	.5300000E+12	AS	.1600000E+01	N= -.5000000E+00
REACTANTS		AL		CL2	
PRODUCTS		ALCL		CL	
REACTION 41	AS	.5300000E+12	AS	.2853000E+01	N= -.5000000E+00
REACTANTS		AL		HCL	
PRODUCTS		ALCL		H	
REACTION 42	AS	.5300000E+12	AS	.2853000E+01	N= -.5000000E+00
REACTANTS		ALO		CL	
PRODUCTS		ALCL		O	
REACTION 43	AS	.1050000E+12	AS	.2546000E+01	N= -.5000000E+00
REACTANTS		ALO		ALCL2	
PRODUCTS		ALCL		ALOCL	
REACTION 44	AS	.1050000E+12	AS	.1500000E+01	N= -.5000000E+00
REACTANTS		ALCL		CL2	
PRODUCTS		ALCL2		O	
REACTION 45	AS	.1050000E+12	AS	.0520000E+01	N= -.5000000E+00
REACTANTS		ALCL		CO2	
PRODUCTS		ALOCL		CO	
REACTION 46	AS	.1050000E+12	AS	.0744300E+02	N= -.5000000E+00
REACTANTS		ALCL2		OH	
PRODUCTS		ALOCL		HCL	
REACTION 47	AS	.1050000E+12	AS	.1670000E+01	N= -.5000000E+00
REACTANTS		ALO		CL2	
PRODUCTS		ALOCL		CL	
REACTION 48	AS	.1050000E+12	AS	.2546000E+01	N= -.5000000E+00
REACTANTS		ALCL2		O	
PRODUCTS		ALOCL		CL	
REACTION 49	AS	.1050000E+12	AS	.2853000E+01	N= -.5000000E+00
REACTANTS		ALO		HCL	

PRODUCTS	ALCL	• M		
REACTION 50	AL	• M		
REACTANTS	ALCL	• M	R= .285300E+01	N= -.500000E+00
PRODUCTS	ALCL	• M		
REACTION 51	AL	• M		
REACTANTS	ALCL	• M	R= .329400E+01	N= -.500000E+00
PRODUCTS	ALCL	• M		
REACTION 52	AL	• M		
REACTANTS	ALCL	• M	R= .256600E+01	N= -.500000E+00
PRODUCTS	ALCL	• M		
REACTION 53	AL	• M		
REACTANTS	ALCL	• M	R= .160000E+01	N= -.500000E+00
PRODUCTS	ALCL	• M		
REACTION 54	AL	• M		
REACTANTS	ALCL	• M	R= .259100E+01	N= -.500000E+00
PRODUCTS	ALCL	• M		
REACTION 55	AL	• M		
REACTANTS	ALCL	• M	R= .542450E+01	N= -.500000E+00
PRODUCTS	ALCL	• M		
REACTION 56	AL	• M		
REACTANTS	ALCL	• M	R= .353450E+01	N= -.500000E+00
PRODUCTS	ALCL	• M		
REACTION 57	AL	• M		
REACTANTS	ALCL	• M	R= .445200E+01	N= -.500000E+00
PRODUCTS	ALCL	• M		
REACTION 58	AL	• M		
REACTANTS	ALCL	• M	R= .360250E+01	N= -.500000E+00
PRODUCTS	ALCL	• M		
REACTION 59	AL	• M		
REACTANTS	ALCL	• M	R= .573100E+01	N= -.500000E+00
PRODUCTS	ALCL	• M		
REACTION 60	AL	• M		
REACTANTS	ALCL	• M	R= .560000E+01	N= -.500000E+00
PRODUCTS	ALCL	• M		
REACTION 61	AL	• M		
REACTANTS	ALCL	• M	R= .567000E+01	N= -.500000E+00
PRODUCTS	ALCL	• M		
REACTION 62	AL	• M		
REACTANTS	ALCL	• M	R= .455400E+01	N= -.500000E+00
PRODUCTS	ALCL	• M		
REACTION 63	AL	• M		
REACTANTS	ALCL	• M	R= .474500E+01	N= -.500000E+00
PRODUCTS	ALCL	• M		
REACTION 64	AL	• M		
REACTANTS	ALCL	• M	R= .360000E+01	N= -.500000E+00
PRODUCTS	ALCL	• M		
REACTION 65	AL	• M		
REACTANTS	ALCL	• M	R= .700150E+01	N= -.500000E+00
PRODUCTS	ALCL	• M		

REACTION 66	REACTANTS	ALD	R=	.4731000E+01	N= -.5000000E+00
	PRODUCTS	ALDH	• M2		
			• H		
REACTION 67	REACTANTS	ALD	R=	.5670500E+01	N= -.5000000E+00
	PRODUCTS	ALDH	• MCL		
			• CL		
REACTION 68	REACTANTS	ALD	R=	.5626500E+01	N= -.5000000E+00
	PRODUCTS	ALDH	• 7H		
			• H		
REACTION 69	REACTANTS	ALH	R=	.3740000E+01	N= -.5000000E+00
	PRODUCTS	AL	• H		
			• M2		
REACTION 70	REACTANTS	ALH	R=	.3740000E+01	N= -.5000000E+00
	PRODUCTS	AL	• 7H		
			• M2H		
REACTION 71	REACTANTS	ALH	R=	.3740000E+01	N= -.5000000E+00
	PRODUCTS	AL	• H		
			• 7H		
REACTION 72	REACTANTS	ALH	R=	.3740000E+01	N= -.5000000E+00
	PRODUCTS	AL	• CL		
			• MCL		
REACTION 73	REACTANTS	AL	R=	.4150000E+01	N= -.5000000E+00
	PRODUCTS	ALCL	• ALCL2		
			• ALCL		

SELECTED SPECIES FOR KINETIC EXPANSION

3	AL	.13470354E-03
4	ALCL	.42831958E-02
5	ALCLP	.19242813E-02
8	ALCLN	.16413752E-03
9	ALM	.19364481E-04
12	ALO	.10473528E-03
13	ALNCL	.15440320E-02
14	ALOM	.42439951E-03
15	ALOP	.70641208E-04
16	ALOPM	.42405905E-03
18	ALM	.76917453E-04
20	ALNCLN	0.
21	ALNCLN	.40200679E-01
24	CL	.26490533E+00
30	CLP	.13014227E-01
52	CL	.10272350E-01
54	CLD	.63474965E-05
56	CLP	.15458950E-04
58	M	.76794173E-01
60	MF	.12487567E+00
64	MF	.92444047E-04
66	M2	.24747015E+00
68	M2N	.11741154E+00
74	NO	.61210457E-03
86	NP	.75414054E-01
88	N	.66024710E-03
94	NM	.44779710E-02
97	NP	.72147361E-04

INERT SPECIES

INERT SPECIES

DISSOCIATION RECOMBINATION REACTION RATE RATIOS

ALL REACTION RATE RATIOS INPUT AS 1.0

COMPUTED NOZZLE POSITION SELECTED WALL TABLE IS

I	PMZS(I)	PMRS(I)	WALL SLOPE
1	.78164E+00	.11590E+01	.67467E+00
2	.17815E+01	.13712E+01	.67464E+00
3	.14880E+01	.16640E+01	.67399E+00
4	.25800E+01	.18845E+01	.67000E+00
5	.75800E+01	.23129E+01	.67062E+00
6	.65800E+01	.27376E+01	.66129E+00
7	.55210E+01	.32695E+01	.66263E+00
8	.66850E+01	.38833E+01	.73194E+00
9	.44875E+01	.67051E+01	.72091E+00
10	.10624E+02	.60424E+01	.77804E+00
11	.12705E+02	.55432E+01	.76033E+00

ALPHA = .78601 ALPHA BAR = .77703

***** CURRENT EXECUTION TIME THIS CASE = .213 (MIN) *****

INITIAL CONDITIONS KINETIC EXPANSION

FLUID PROPERTIES

MACH NUMBER
 VELOCITY (FT/SEC)
 PRESSURE (PSIA)
 DENSITY (LB/FT³)
 TEMPERATURE (DEG-R)
 ENTHALPY (BTU/LB)
 GAS MOLECULAR WEIGHT
 HEAT CAPACITY (BTU/LB-DEG-R)
 GAMMA
 MOLECULAR WEIGHT (G/MOL)

.25499843E+00
 .02430377E+01
 .51065670E+03
 .27777471E+00
 .48723627E+04
 -.74411004E+03
 .10409017E+02
 .44730530E+00
 .11071330E+01
 .25391010E+02

NOZZLE GEOMETRY

THROAT RADIUS (FT)
 THROAT WALL RADIUS DOWNSTREAM
 CONE ANGLE (DEG)
 EXPANSION RATIO
 CONTRACTION RATIO
 INLET ANGLE (DEG)
 INLET WALL RADIUS
 THROAT WALL RADIUS UPSTREAM

.17041667E+00
 .20000000E+01
 .23000000E+02
 0.
 .23000000E+01
 .34000000E+02
 0.
 .20000000E+01

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION

NO.	SPECIES	MASS FRACTION	MOLE FRACTION	NO.	SPECIES	MASS FRACTION	MOLE FRACTION
1	AL	.14714600E+03	.13471272E+03	2	ALCL	.12901440E+01	.92035541E+02
3	ALCL2	.15140010E+01	.30745495E+02	4	ALCL3	.747.0710E+03	.10416740E+03
5	ALH	.21704002E+06	.10765001E+06	6	ALO	.177.0026E+03	.10476262E+03
7	ALNCL	.40441005E+02	.14061345E+02	8	ALOM	.77570140E+01	.02447044E+03
9	ALN2	.47044002E+01	.20460015E+06	10	ALN2H	.12476270E+02	.02009505E+03
11	ALP0	.70171633E+06	.24010400E+06	12	AL2O3(S)	0.	0.
13	AL2O3(L)	.27707147E+01	.60714397E+01	14	CO	.27740405E+00	.20402216E+00
15	CL2	.22041700E+01	.17017114E+01	16	CL	.14363620E+01	.10273051E+01
17	CL0	.40410307E+04	.47070023E+04	18	CL2	.43171670E+06	.15460004E+06
19	H	.13017663E+02	.36797505E+01	20	HCL	.10074122E+00	.12500405E+00
21	H2	.30470003E+00	.30460123E+00	22	H2	.22070765E+01	.20700975E+00
23	H2O	.03600000E+01	.11707050E+00	24	NO	.60706707E+03	.01233040E+03
25	N2	.07000070E+01	.75421007E+01	26	O	.27740115E+01	.44031232E+03
27	NO	.40466722E+00	.40467107E+02	28	O2	.00020530E+04	.72060253E+04

THROAT CONDITIONS KINETIC EXPANSION

FLOW PROPERTIES

MAC NUMBER .00400000E+00
 PRESSURE (PSIA) .37000000E+03
 VELOCITY (FT/SEC) .30420100E+04
 DENSITY (LB/FT3) .10050000E+00
 TEMPERATURE (DEG-R) .00000000E+00
 ENTHALPY (BTU/LB) .10000000E+00
 GAS MOLECULAR WEIGHT .10000000E+00
 HEAT CAPACITY (BTU/LB-DEG-R) .10000000E+00
 GAMMA .10000000E+00
 MOLECULAR WEIGHT (L) .10000000E+00

PERFORMANCE PARAMETERS

VACUUM THRUST COEFFICIENT .12353700E+01
 VACUUM SPECIFIC IMPULSE (SEC) .10022000E+03
 CHARACTERISTIC VELOCITY (FT/SEC) .51000000E+04
 INTEGRATION PARAMETERS
 STEP SIZE .50000000E+02
 AXIAL POSITION 0.
 PERCENT ENTHALPY CHANGE -.10100000E+01
 PERCENT MASS FRACTION CHANGE .30000000E+10

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION

NO.	SPECIES	MASS FRACTION	MOLE FRACTION	NO.	SPECIES	MASS FRACTION	MOLE FRACTION
1	AL	.00000000E+00	.00000000E+00	2	ALCL	.17301300E-01	.00000000E+00
3	ALCL2	.10000000E-01	.00000000E+00	4	ALCL3	.00000000E+00	.10000000E-01
5	ALH	.12100000E-01	.10000000E-01	6	ALO	.10000000E-01	.00000000E+00
7	ALNCL	.00000000E+00	.10000000E-01	8	ALOM	.00000000E+00	.10000000E-01
9	ALO2	.10000000E-01	.10000000E-01	10	ALOM2H	.10000000E-01	.10000000E-01
11	AL2O	.00000000E+00	.10000000E-01	12	AL2O3(S)	0.	0.
13	AL2O3(L)	.10000000E-01	.10000000E-01	14	CO	.10000000E-01	.10000000E-01
15	CL2	.10000000E-01	.10000000E-01	16	CL	.10000000E-01	.10000000E-01
17	CLO	.10000000E-01	.10000000E-01	18	CL2	.10000000E-01	.10000000E-01
19	H	.10000000E-01	.10000000E-01	20	HCL	.10000000E-01	.10000000E-01
21	H2	.10000000E-01	.10000000E-01	22	H2	.10000000E-01	.10000000E-01
23	H2O	.10000000E-01	.10000000E-01	24	NO	.10000000E-01	.10000000E-01
25	N2	.10000000E-01	.10000000E-01	26	O	.10000000E-01	.10000000E-01
27	OH	.10000000E-01	.10000000E-01	28	OP	.10000000E-01	.10000000E-01

EXPANSION CONDITIONS KINETIC EXPANSION AREA RATIO 2.000

FLOW PROPERTIES

MASS FLOW .20132140E+01
 PRESSURE (PSIA) .70202977E+02
 VELOCITY (FT/SEC) .67002420E+04
 DENSITY (LB/FT3) .30704420E+01
 TEMPERATURE (DEG-R) .64000200E+04
 ENTHALPY (BTU/LB) .19244400E+04
 GAS MOLECULAR WEIGHT .20102420E+02
 HEAT CAPACITY (BTU/LB-DEG-R) .67001200E+00
 RAYLEIGH .11000440E+01
 CURRENT ANGLE .50000371E+02
 MOLECULAR WEIGHT (M) .20102420E+02

PERFORMANCE PARAMETERS

VACUUM THRUST COEFFICIENT .14000702E+01
 VACUUM SPECIFIC IMPULSE (SEC) .23042771E+03

INTEGRATION PARAMETERS

STEP SIZE .50000000E+02
 AXIAL POSITION .13020925E+01
 PERCENT ENTHALPY CHANGE -.22273434E+01
 PERCENT MASS FRACTION CHANGE .04502104E+10

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION

NO.	SPECIES	MASS FRACTION	MOLE FRACTION	NO.	SPECIES	MASS FRACTION	MOLE FRACTION
1	-L	.20132140E+01	.19700504E+04	2	ALCL	.10774252E+01	.05000900E+02
3	ALCL2	.10147112E+01	.50030042E+02	4	ALCL3	.14014424E+02	.27106400E+03
5	ALH	.15760000E+05	.14570000E+05	6	ALO	.20000000E+04	.12205220E+04
7	ALNCL	.90000174E+02	.17000547E+02	8	ALOM	.45100073E+03	.26435770E+03
9	ALN2	.60000174E+04	.30110005E+05	10	ALOM2	.10072470E+02	.63440107E+03
11	AL2O	.30307060E+11	.12710750E+04	12	AL2O3(S)	0.	0.
13	AL2O3(L)	.27700147E+00	.70000106E+01	14	CO	.20001770E+00	.20070771E+00
15	CO2	.27700177E+01	.14010000E+01	16	CL	.50000320E+02	.36000020E+02
17	CLO	.20113300E+00	.12127002E+04	18	CL2	.51010000E+04	.10000320E+05
19	H	.05712534E+03	.11700200E+01	20	HCL	.10710000E+00	.13320936E+00
21	H2	.10310300E+07	.01000747E+00	22	H2	.27517503E+01	.30103264E+00
23	H2O	.05703257E+01	.12727023E+00	24	NO	.40713760E+03	.62000200E+03
25	N2	.03200000E+01	.70001200E+01	26	O	.14001012E+04	.26700000E+04
27	NO	.00024002E+03	.10010500E+02	28	O2	.57101231E+04	.66700107E+05

REIN SOLIDIFICATION OF AL2O3(L) TO 0.10070172E+03 MELTING TEMP 0.10700000E+03

EXPANSION CONDITIONS KINETIC EXPANSION AREA RATIO 4.000

FLOW PROPERTIES

MACH NUMBER .76670540E+01
 PRESSURE (PSIA) .27194944E+02
 VELOCITY (FT/SEC) .77777777E+04
 DENSITY (LB/FT3) .14044000E+01
 TEMPERATURE (R) .61670000E+04
 ENTHALPY (BTU/LB) -.10194111E+04
 GAS VISCOSITY (CENT) .27144000E+02
 HEAT CAPACITY (BTU/LB-R) .67671476E+00
 RAN=0 .12614247E+01
 CURRENT RADII .50030730E+02
 WEIGHT FRACTION .75020100E+02

PERFORMANCE PARAMETERS

VACUUM THRUST COEFFICIENT .16167666E+01
 VACUUM SPECIFIC IMPULSE (SEC) .26040712E+03

INTEGRATION PARAMETERS

STEP SIZE .50000000E+02
 AXIAL POSITION .27501710E+01
 PERCENT ENTHALPY CHANGE -.67665300E+01
 PERCENT MASS FRACTION CHANGE .15770000E+00

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION

NO.	SPECIES	MASS FRACTION	MOL FRACTION	NO.	SPECIES	MASS FRACTION	MOL FRACTION
1	AL	.11940075E+04	.11134029E+04	7	ALCL	.10040005E+01	.65092007E+02
3	ALCL2	.10674310E+01	.60030470E+02	4	ALCL3	.12947607E+02	.25193031E+03
5	ALH	.55674610E+00	.51570429E+00	8	ALO	.10061097E+04	.65410166E+05
7	ALCL	.62700002E+02	.20010570E+02	9	ALOH	.30.00111E+03	.23096371E+03
9	AL02	.30007771E+04	.17177760E+04	10	AL02H	.07072136E+03	.67195355E+03
11	AL29	.20707605E+04	.10010473E+04	12	AL203151	.10070701E+04	.60300000E+01
13	AL2031L1	.07604650E+01	.77700005E+01	14	CO	.20771700E+00	.20770570E+00
15	C12	.29000435E+01	.17013000E+01	16	CL	.30567067E+02	.20020066E+02
17	CL0	.62070000E+07	.31003715E+07	18	CL2	.21069723E+05	.70020217E+06
19	H	.30007013E+03	.00070005E+02	20	HCL	.10010207E+00	.13044000E+00
21	H12	.30714100E+00	.20125340E+00	22	H2	.27700163E+01	.30607503E+00
23	H20	.04053014E+01	.122200037E+00	24	NO	.60713700E+03	.62000105E+03
25	N2	.03300000E+01	.77000247E+01	26	O	.73010677E+04	.11070000E+04
27	N0	.30007000E+03	.00070255E+01	28	O2	.25102073E+04	.20003071E+05

FOR OF SIGNIFICATION OF AL203111 AT Z= 1.0707000E+00 AREA RATIO= 4.460300E+00

EXPANSION CONDITIONS KINETIC EXPANSION AREA RATIO 6.000

FLOW PROPERTIES

MASS NUMBER .27223000E+01
 PRESSURE (PSIA) .15492677E+02
 VELOCITY (FT/SEC) .70034475E+00
 DENSITY (LB/FT³) .10476075E+01
 TEMPERATURE (KELVIN) .30001000E+00
 ENTHALPY (BTU/LB) -.10713000E+00
 GAS MOLECULAR WEIGHT .20140140E+02
 HEAT CAPACITY (BTU/LB-DEG) .41002715E+00
 SOUND .12442101E+01
 CURRENT NUMBER .50017547E+02
 MOLECULAR WEIGHT (X) .29030000E+02

PERFORMANCE PARAMETERS

VACUUM THRUST COEFFICIENT .10003355E+01
 VACUUM SPECIFIC IMPULSE (SEC) .27263200E+03

INTEGRATION PARAMETERS

STEP SIZE .50000000E+02
 AXIAL POSITION .30300070E+01
 PERCENT ENTHALPY CHANGE -.52424735E+01
 PERCENT MASS FRACTION CHANGE .20747000E+00

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION

NO.	SPECIES	MASS FRACTION	MOLE FRACTION	NO.	SPECIES	MASS FRACTION	MOLE FRACTION
1	AL	.01471530E+00	.00010017E+00	2	ALCL	.11270919E+01	.60010005E+02
3	ALCL2	.17104702E+01	.44000151E+02	4	ALCL3	.11007411E+02	.21460305E+03
5	ALH	.20047367E+00	.20010170E+00	6	ALO	.70000377E+00	.67050305E+00
7	ALNCL	.67000007E+02	.22302210E+02	8	ALON	.37000074E+03	.21051001E+03
9	ALO2	.20001010E+00	.17103200E+00	10	ALONH	.00000007E+00	.01060005E+00
11	AL2O	.20001010E+00	.00001007E+00	12	AL2O3(S)	.27003107E+00	.70000000E+01
13	AL2O3(L)	0.	0.	14	CO	.20000000E+00	.20750000E+00
15	CN2	.30011073E+01	.17000130E+01	16	CL	.77002070E+02	.27000000E+02
17	CLO	.20000000E+00	.17000000E+00	18	CL2	.11011070E+00	.00270070E+00
19	H	.12000000E+00	.03000100E+00	20	HCL	.10070001E+00	.13000000E+00
21	H2	.10000000E+00	.15000000E+00	22	H2	.27001052E+01	.30000000E+00
23	H2O	.00000000E+00	.12100077E+00	24	NO	.40713770E+03	.02101000E+03
25	N2	.03000000E+01	.70000100E+01	26	O	.53107127E+00	.00170000E+00
27	N2	.20000000E+00	.40001000E+01	28	O2	.10000000E+00	.15303100E+00

EXPANSION CONDITIONS KINETIC EXPANSION AREA RATIO 10.000

FLOW PROPERTIES

MASS NUMBER .30707021E+01
 DENSITY (G/CM³) .00000000E+00
 VELOCITY (FT/SEC) .00000000E+00
 DENSITY (G/CM³) .00000000E+00
 TEMPERATURE (K) .00000000E+00
 ENTHALPY (BTU/LB) .00000000E+00
 GAS MOLECULAR WEIGHT .00000000E+00
 HEAT CAPACITY (BTU/LB-K) .00000000E+00
 GAMMA .00000000E+00
 CURRENT PRESSURE .00000000E+00
 MOLECULAR WEIGHT (G) .00000000E+00

PERFORMANCE PARAMETERS

VACUUM THRUST COEFFICIENT .17000000E+01
 VACUUM SPECIFIC IMPULSE (SEC) .20000000E+01

INTEGRATION PARAMETERS

STEP SIZE .00000000E+00
 AXIAL POSITION .00000000E+01
 PERCENT ENTHALPY CHANGE .00000000E+00
 PERCENT MASS FRACTION CHANGE .00000000E+00

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION

NO.	SPECIES	MASS FRACTION	MOLE FRACTION	NO.	SPECIES	MASS FRACTION	MOLE FRACTION
1	AL	.00000000E+00	.00000000E+00	2	ALCL	.17000000E+01	.00000000E+00
3	ALCL2	.10000000E+01	.00000000E+00	4	ALCL3	.17000000E+01	.00000000E+00
5	ALH	.00000000E+00	.00000000E+00	6	ALO	.00000000E+00	.00000000E+00
7	ALOCI	.00000000E+00	.00000000E+00	8	ALOH	.00000000E+00	.00000000E+00
9	ALP2	.10000000E+01	.00000000E+00	10	ALOH2	.00000000E+00	.00000000E+00
11	AL2O	.00000000E+00	.00000000E+00	12	AL2O3(S)	.00000000E+00	.00000000E+00
13	AL2O3(L)	0.	0.	14	CO	.00000000E+00	.00000000E+00
15	CO2	.00000000E+00	.00000000E+00	16	CL	.00000000E+00	.00000000E+00
17	CLH	.00000000E+00	.00000000E+00	18	CL2	.00000000E+00	.00000000E+00
19	H	.00000000E+00	.00000000E+00	21	HCL	.00000000E+00	.00000000E+00
21	H2O	.00000000E+00	.00000000E+00	22	H2	.00000000E+00	.00000000E+00
23	H2O	.00000000E+00	.00000000E+00	24	NO	.00000000E+00	.00000000E+00
25	NO	.00000000E+00	.00000000E+00	26	O	.00000000E+00	.00000000E+00
27	OH	.00000000E+00	.00000000E+00	28	O2	.00000000E+00	.00000000E+00

EXPANSION CONDITIONS KINETIC EXPANSION AREA RATIO 20.000

FLUID PROPERTIES

WAC NUMBER .75410547E-01
REFESJOF (DSTA) .72094074E-01
VELOCITY (FT/SEC) .00166666E-06
TEMPERATURE (WAC) .20077908E-02
TEMPERATURE (WAC) .20731007E-06
ENTHALPY (BT/LB) -.23417007E-06
RAE MOLFCULAR WEIGHT .20154704E-02
WEAT CAPACITY (RTU/LB-WAC) .00104300E-00
RANNA .12197100E-01
CUMULATIVE ENTHALPY .50767007E-02
MOLFCULAR WEIGHT (WAC) .25030000E-02

PERFORMANCE PARAMETERS

VACUUM THRUST COEFFICIENT .10540302E-01
VACUUM SPECIFIC IMPULSE (SEC) .20031513E-03

INTEGRATION PARAMETERS

STEP SIZE .50000000E-02
AXIAL POSITION .00200300E-01
PERCENT ENTHALPY CHANGE -.52020000E-01
PERCENT MASS FRACTION CHANGE .00027702E-00

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION

NO.	SPECIES	MASS FRACTION	MOL FRACTION	NO.	SPECIES	MASS FRACTION	MOL FRACTION
1	AL	.30017410E-05	.20074077E-05	2	ALCL	.13021072E-01	.55702003E-02
3	ALCL2	.10040615E-01	.20074077E-02	4	ALCL3	.30070097E-03	.70101187E-00
5	ALM	.10070722E-07	.00007071E-00	6	ALD	.17701032E-05	.10731100E-00
7	ALDCL	.10070722E-01	.37777020E-02	9	ALDM	.20000007E-03	.17000007E-03
8	ALD2	.00170521E-04	.70210700E-00	10	ALD2M	.00700733E-03	.01000000E-03
11	ALD2O	.10070722E-04	.71007557E-05	12	ALD2O(S)	.27703107E-00	.70700000E-01
13	ALD2O(L)	0.	0.	14	CO	.20073777E-00	.20054700E-00
15	CO2	.37700007E-01	.10007050E-01	16	CL	.17300150E-02	.23070000E-02
17	ClF	.00700003E-00	.17707027E-00	18	CL2	.00017000E-07	.10102751E-07
19	H	.20710072E-07	.00177170E-02	20	HCL	.10010007E-00	.13701071E-00
21	H2P	.37710710E-01	.20070003E-00	22	H2	.27000211E-01	.30712372E-00
23	H2O	.00011072E-01	.12000157E-00	24	H2O	.00113723E-03	.02110010E-03
25	H2O	.00070000E-01	.77007327E-01	26	O	.12070010E-05	.20107371E-05
27	H2O	.77000003E-00	.11200000E-07	28	O2	.00170220E-00	.00000030E-00

EXPANSION CONDITIONS KINETIC EXPANSION AREA RATIO 30.000

FLUID PROPERTIES

MOLECULAR WEIGHT .30400079E+01
 DENSITY (G/CC) .10007924E+01
 VISCOSITY (CP/SEC) .03300001E+00
 REFRACTIVITY (L/CM/CM) .10000003E+02
 TEMPERATURE (KELVIN) .27001030E+00
 ENTHALPY (BTU/LB) -.26400770E+00
 GAS CONSTANT (BTU/LB/DEG R) .20100000E+00
 HEAT CAPACITY (BTU/LB/DEG R) .30000000E+00
 BURNING RATE .12100100E+01
 FURNACE TEMPERATURE .30001700E+02
 MOLECULAR WEIGHT (G/CM) .26000000E+00

PERFORMANCE PARAMETERS

VACUUM THRUST COEFFICIENT .10007924E+01
 VACUUM SPECIFIC IMPULSE (SEC) .30000000E+00

INTERGRATION PARAMETERS

STEP SIZE .50000000E+02
 AXIAL POSITION .12000010E+02
 DIFFERENT ENTHALPY CHANGE -.32000000E+01
 DIFFERENT MASS FRACTION CHANGE .99717031E+00

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION

NO.	SPECIES	MASS FRACTION	MOLE FRACTION	NO.	SPECIES	MASS FRACTION	MOLE FRACTION
1	AL	.10300537E+00	.10001750E+00	7	ALCL	.13000000E+01	.97707100E+02
2	ALCL2	.05000000E+00	.27100000E+00	8	ALCL3	.23100000E+00	.00000000E+00
3	ALH	.27000000E+00	.24000000E+00	9	ALO	.00000000E+00	.00000000E+00
4	ALCL	.11000000E+01	.37000000E+00	10	ALOH	.27000000E+00	.10000000E+00
5	ALCP	.00000000E+00	.20100000E+00	11	ALOH2	.00000000E+00	.00000000E+00
6	ALP2	.10000000E+00	.00111100E+00	12	AL2O3(S)	.27000000E+00	.70000000E+01
13	AL2O3(L)	0.	0.	13	CO	.20000000E+00	.20000000E+00
14	CO2	.30000000E+01	.10110000E+01	14	CL	.30000000E+00	.20000000E+00
15	CL2	.00000000E+00	.31100000E+00	15	CL2	.13000000E+00	.00000000E+00
16	H	.23000000E+00	.01000000E+00	16	HCL	.10000000E+00	.13000000E+00
17	H2	.10000000E+00	.10000000E+00	17	H2	.23000000E+00	.30000000E+00
18	H2O	.00100000E+01	.11000000E+00	18	H2O	.00100000E+01	.00100000E+00
19	H2O	.00100000E+01	.11000000E+00	19	O	.70000000E+00	.11000000E+00
20	O2	.00100000E+01	.11000000E+00	20	O2	.70000000E+00	.20000000E+00

PD NOT REACHED

SUMMARY OUTPUT FROM ODK WHILE

A/A	ISP (MM)	ETA (MIN)
2.00000	214.02000	.00000
4.00000	240.00700	.00001
6.00000	272.03310	.00033
10.00000	282.21000	.00736
20.00000	290.31500	.00507
30.00000	300.22000	.00400
30.00000	300.22000	

6. References

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Appendix A - Control Card Set Ups

Control card set ups for two typical cases are shown for both CDC 6000 (SCOPE 3.3) and Univac 1100 (EXEC 8) series computers and operating systems. In both cases absolute versions of the SPP code and the thermodynamic data files are assumed to be on permanent mass storage data files.

The first case considered is when one or more of the computational modules are executed and the linkage data is written (punched) out for subsequent runs.

The second case considered is when linkage data from the first case is used in executing subsequent modules for the same motor.

The bracket symbol (|) is used to explain or comment on the function of the control cards. Since the first, and most likely the second, control card of each set varies from installation to installation even for the same computer and operating system. The accounting information control card is left off from each set and the job specification control card (normally the second control card in the set and the first shown here) should be checked for consistency at each installation.

CASE I: CDC 6000 Series Computers

```
JOB, CM10000, CL126000, T700*, IØ1000.  
ATTACH, SPP, SPPABS. | get SPP absolute  
ATTACH, TAPE 25, SPPTHERMO | equate thermo data to logical unit 25  
RFL, 126000. | request core to execute SPP program  
SPP. | execute the SPP program  
7/8/9  
    program data  
6/7/8/9    end of file
```

CASE I: Univac 1100 Series Computer.

```
@ASG,AX SPP. | assign program file  
@ASG,AX SPPTHERMO.+ | assign thermo data  
@USE 25., SPPTHERMO.+ | equate logical unit 25 to thermo data  
@ASG,U LINKDATA.,F | assign a file for the linkage data  
@USE 8., LINKDATA. | equate logical unit 8 to the linkage data file
```

@XQT SPP.SPP | execute the absolute element SPP from the SPP file
 program data
 @FIN
 @@ | remote job entry end of file

CASE II: CDC 6000 Series Computers

JØB, CM10000, CL126000, T700*, IØ1000.
 ATTACH, SPP, SPPABS.
 ATTACH, TAPE:5, SPPTHERMØ.
 CØPYBR, INPUT, TAPE3. | copies previously generated linkage data to TAPE3.
 REWIND(TAPE3)
 RFL, 126000.
 SPP.
 7/8/9
 linkage data from Case I
 7/8/9
 program data
 6/7/8/9

CASE II: Univac 1100 Series Computers

@ASG, AX SPP.
 @ASG, AX SPPTHERMØ.⁺
 @USE 25., SPPTHERMØ.⁺
 @ASG, AX LINKDATA.**
 @USE 3., LINKDATA.**
 @ASG, U LINKDATA2., F | assign and equate further linkage
 @USE 8., LINKDATA2. | data to unit 8
 @XQT SPP.SPP
 program data
 @FIN
 @@

NOTES:

- * CPU time limit depends on modules to be executed.
- + Only needed if the ØDE and/or ØDK modules are to be executed.
- ** If this data has been punched, the following control cards can be used:
 @ASG, T 3., F4
 @DATA, I 3.
 linkage data from Case I
 @END